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PRICE TWO CENTS

PROJECT TO REBUILD TEMPLE OF SOLOMON FINDS NEW INTEREST

Site at Jerusalem Now Occupied by Muhammadan Mosque Selected for Proposed Masonic Structure

FUNDS BEING RAISED

Massachusetts Grand Lodge Leads Movement to Forever Commemorate the First Head of the Order

(Special to the Monitor)

JERUSALEM—For many years past there has been among the Masons of both the east and west a project to rebuild the Temple of Solomon, who, according to tradition, was the first grand master of the order. When the idea first originated insurmountable difficulties seemed in the way. Abdul Hamid was on the throne at Constantinople, and the consent of the Ottoman government could not be obtained until the Young Turks had come into power.

It then became necessary to fix upon the site upon which Solomon's Temple had once stood. After much research the place now occupied by a Muhammadan mosque was decided upon. This mosque, known as the Dome of the Rock, stands on what is believed by the followers of the prophet to be the center of the earth.

It is also said, and with some show of accuracy, that this was the site of King Solomon's temple. It was here that the second temple was built when in the reign of Cyrus, the conqueror of Babylon, the Jews returned from their captivity in that city, less than a century after the destruction of the first temple by the Assyrians.

Having fixed on the site, the promoters of the plan then turned their attention to the formation of a company, and for this purpose applied to the grand lodge in Boston. The application contained a statement of the purpose of the Masons to construct in Jerusalem as nearly as possible an approximate duplicate of the temple of Solomon on the half of the order throughout the world. A generous response has followed upon the application, and it will not be for lack of funds if a temple on the model of that of the great king, and with something of its beauty, does not arise in modern Jerusalem.

Bay State Man to Push Work of Raising Fund for Masonic Memorial

Work of raising funds for the erection in Jerusalem of a Masonic memorial forever to commemorate that first temple erected by King Solomon and planned and superintended by Hiram Abif on Mt. Moriah is to be pushed with renewed vigor by Arthur B. Howe of Hudson, Mass., who is the president of the Jerusalem Temple Association.

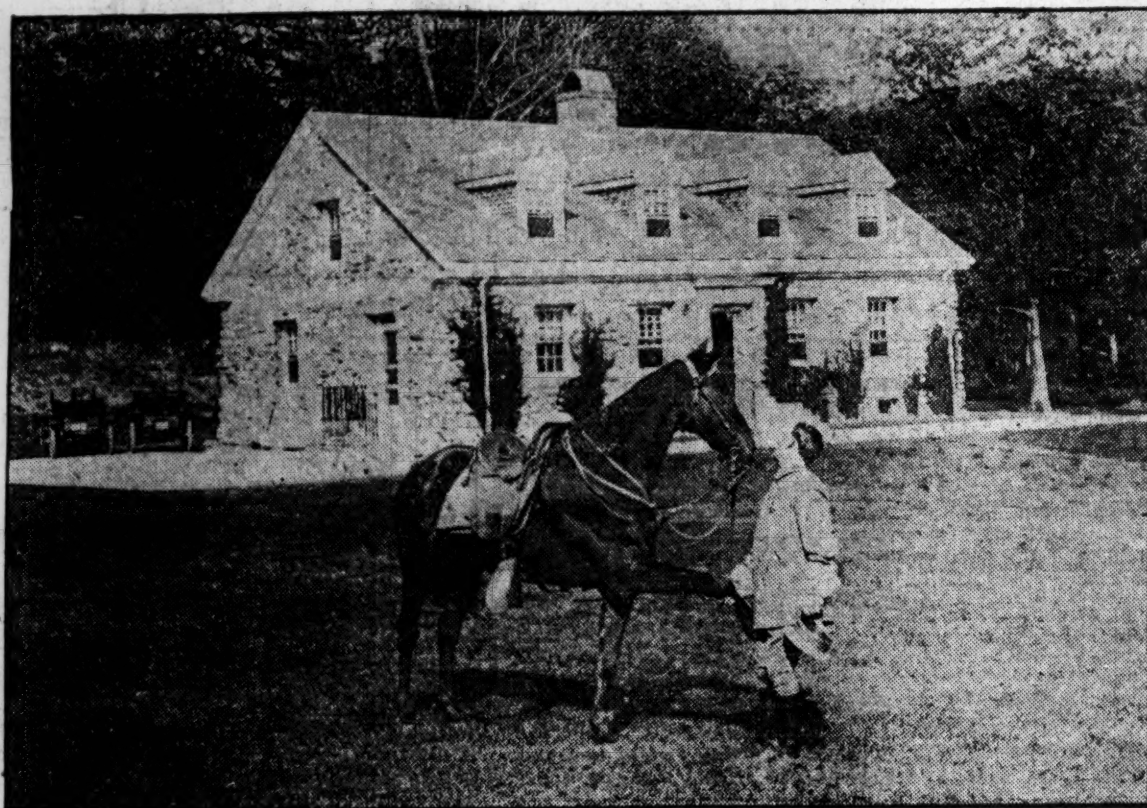
Three years ago the association was formed here in Massachusetts under the leadership of Mr. Howe, who prior to that spent considerable time in the city of Jerusalem, where he conceived the project of establishing Masonry permanently in the place of its real origin. The association was incorporated on July 12, 1909, under the laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Since then and until the present the scheme has not been urged with the vigor which it is now proposed by Mr. Howe to give to it. Plans were matured for a general and widespread campaign among Masons and now the originators and projectors of the idea propose to move forward until their object has been secured. The detronement of Abdul Hamid and the triumph of the Young Turk element has proved to be of the greatest value toward the eventual accomplishing of the enterprise.

It is Mr. Howe's plan to secure a suitable location in Jerusalem and there to erect a building which will serve the purpose of lodge quarters, accommodation of pilgrims, and a place of worship.

(Continued on page five, column one)

POLICEMAN "SHAKING HANDS" WITH HIS HORSE



Patrolman William Brown's Kentucky thoroughbred affectionately greeting his master in front of Blue Hills quarters

MOUNTED POLICEMEN AT BLUE HILLS ARE DRILLED LIKE SOLDIERS

"You would have to measure these men with the royal mounted of Canada to find their equals in horsemanship and military precision," said an expert on army matters recently while watching one of the bi-weekly drills of the metropolitan mounted police in the Blue hills reservation.

If you have been to the Blue hills you have seen the mounted policeman, well seated on his brown Kentucky thoroughbred, proceeding at a walk or a lope along the bridge paths or on the grassy border of the boulevard. This may have been Patrolman William H. Brown. If so, he was mounted on Connie, one of the most knowing horses of the Blue hill squad of police mounts.

The mounted police are a fine soldierly type. Most of them have had experience in the army or marine corps, and many possess medals for marksmanship. Three wear congressional medals for bravery. In the winter all the metropolitan police, in number nearly 200, are drilled in military tactics weekly in the South armory, Irvington street. They also have revolver and rifle matches.

Besides the eight mounted patrolmen and their sergeant, the Blue hills reservation, which stretches from Roslindale through Canton, Milton, and Braintree to the Quincy shore, is patrolled by three men on walking beats, five on motor cycles, and four patrolmen in plain clothes.

At the Charles river dam station Lieut. Albert Chapman is in charge with 23 men and two sergeants. The river is patrolled by two officers in a motor boat day and night.

At the Brighton speedway, which is a branch of the Riverside station, Superintendent John A. Gilman is in charge with seven men, one of whom is mounted and three are attached to the motor cycle squad.

At the Middlesex Fells station Superintendent Allen Habberley is in charge with 20 men and two sergeants. At the Revere Beach station Superintendent Herbert W. West is in charge with 33 men, one lieutenant and four sergeants. At the Riverside station there are eight men and one sergeant. At the Nantasket Beach station Superintendent Elmer E. Bickford is in charge with 12 men and two sergeants.

VANDERBILT CUP RACE POSTPONED

MILWAUKEE—Owing to the condition of the course the Vanderbilt automobile cup race scheduled for today was postponed by Referee Pardington. It will probably be held next Wednesday.

SMALLER REPUBLICAN PRIMARY VOTE THAN IN 1911 PREDICT LEADERS

Leaders of the Republican state organization today figure that a smaller total Republican vote will be cast at the primaries next Tuesday than was cast a year ago. On the other hand the Democratic leaders believe that their vote will be much larger than in 1911.

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, says that he expects the Democratic vote for Governor to total 125,000, which is about double that of last year. Not all the Democratic leaders, however, are inclined to take so optimistic a view of the situation as Chairman Riley, but all declare that it will run far ahead of last year's figure, which was 69,712.

At the Republican headquarters it has been estimated that the total vote for the two Republican candidates for Governor would not exceed 100,000. Last year the Republican candidates for Governor received about 113,607 votes. It was said at that time at the state headquarters that probably several thousand more Republicans went to the polls, but did not register a choice for Governor.

The expected falling off in the Republican vote for Governor this year is not attributed to lack of interest in the primaries but to a combination of past and present circumstances. It was pointed out by one of the Republican leaders that last year there were three candidates contesting for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, that three lively campaigns were conducted and extraordinary efforts made to get Republicans to the polls. This year there are but two candidates in the field for the nomination for Governor and the general interest in this particular contest is said by the politicians who drop into state headquarters to be not more than average.

Furthermore it is believed by campaign lieutenants who have had an opportunity to sound the situation that hundreds of Republicans who voted in the primaries last year and who have since joined the Progressive party will follow the exhortation of the leaders of the new party not to attend the Republican primaries next Tuesday.

The campaign managers of the various gubernatorial candidates have made public their estimates of the voting next Tuesday. A noteworthy feature of the Republican estimates is that the campaign managers for both Joseph Walker and Col. Everett C. Benton, the Republican candidates, figure on a larger total than was had last year, a vote many thousand in excess of what is conceded at the Republican state headquarters.

FOUR MEMBERS OF WILSON FAMILY HERE

The Misses Eleanor and Jessie Wilson, daughters of Governor Woodrow Wilson, who are making an automobile tour through the Berkshires with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilson of Franklin, Pa., are staying in Boston today and will start tomorrow on the return trip to Princeton, N. J., by way of Albany and the Hudson valley.

Shopping and sightseeing and a theater party this evening will make up the program of the party here. The daughters of the Democratic candidate for the presidency attracted much attention at the Copley-Plaza. Reporters found them extremely reticent and avoiding publicity of any kind. When pressed to comment on the campaign, Mr. Wilson spoke enthusiastically of the support Princeton men are giving Governor Wilson.

BAY STATE GOLFERS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP OF SINGLES MATCHES

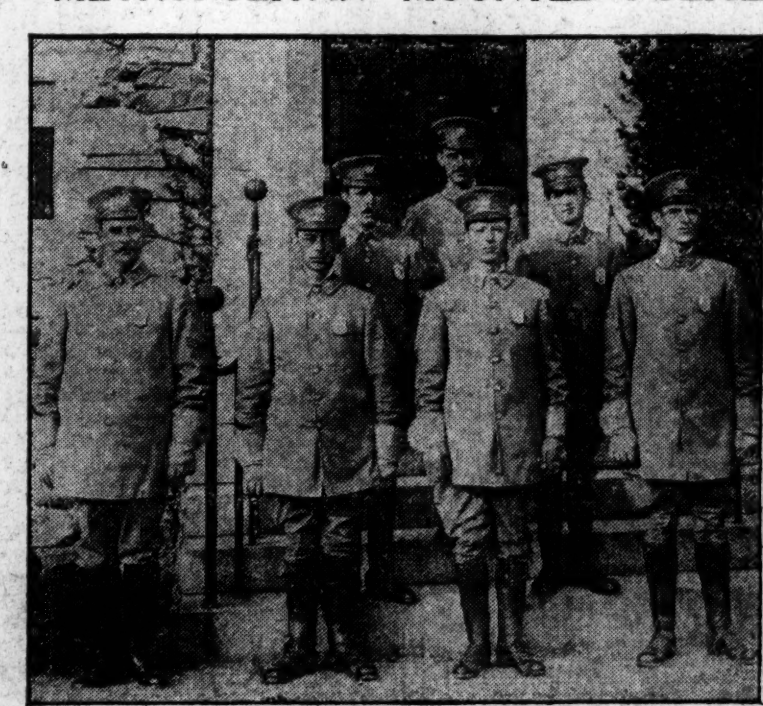
Massachusetts golfers made a clean sweep of the singles matches with Rhode Island in their interstate match which is being contested today on the links of the Country Club, Brookline. Each state was represented by 10 golfers and the Bay State players easily captured every match from their competitors. The morning play resulted as follows:

Massachusetts	Rhode Island
P. W. Whittemore.....	H. E. Rust.....
F. J. Oulmet.....	H. F. MacColl.....
H. W. Stucklen.....	A. S. Vennerebeck.....
H. W. Stucklen.....	Brock Smith.....
F. J. Oulmet.....	H. D. Bay.....
R. R. Gorton.....	J. F. Kenyon.....
S. K. Stearn.....	D. F. Briggs.....
F. C. Davidson.....	W. M. MacDonald.....
G. C. Stanley.....	John Shepard, Jr.....
	A. W. Hancock.....
Total.....10	Total.....10
P. W. Whittemore, Country Club (Mass.), defeated H. E. Rust, Wampanoag (R. I.), 7 and 5.	
F. J. Oulmet, Woodland (Mass.), defeated H. F. MacColl, Wampanoag (R. I.), 3 and 1.	
H. W. Stucklen, Country Club (Mass.), defeated A. S. Vennerebeck, Metacomet (R. I.), 4 and 3.	
H. W. Stucklen, Brae-Burn (Mass.), defeated Brock Smith, Agawam (R. I.), 6 and 4.	
S. K. Stearn, Tatnuck (Mass.), defeated D. F. Briggs, Wampanoag (R. I.), 7 and 5.	
F. C. Davidson, Oakley (Mass.), defeated John Shepard, Jr., Wampanoag (R. I.), 7 and 5.	
Percival Gilbert, Brae-Burn (Mass.), defeated H. D. Bay, Wampanoag (R. I.), 6 and 4.	
R. R. Gorton, Country Club (R. I.), 6 and 4.	
F. H. Hoyt, Woodland (Mass.), defeated W. M. MacDonald, Metacomet (R. I.), 8 and 2.	
G. C. Stanley, Wyantenuck (Mass.), defeated A. W. Hancock, Metacomet (R. I.), 7 and 5.	

One or two 11-hour shifts had to be made in the lineup of the two teams owing to the non-appearance of some of the players scheduled to start. Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester, Massachusetts state champion, failed to appear. Rhode Island also suffered by the loss of A. E. Kenworth, present champion; D. Fairchild, former champion; H. Congdon, A. Barber and C. H. Gardiner.

This afternoon the foursomes are being played.

METROPOLITAN MOUNTED POLICE



Squad in front of Blue Hills quarters—Lower row, left to right—Sergt. Frederick W. Garrett, John H. Connelly, Robert D. Stuart, Edward Flaherty. Second row, Joseph McQuaide, Francis J. Philbrick. In back, William Brown

COMMERCE EXPERTS OF U. S. MEETING TO CLEAR UP BUSINESS

Dues to Be Exacted and Character of Organizations in National Body Subjects at Sub-Committee Meeting

QUARTERS OPENED

Dues to be exacted and the character of the organizations to be admitted to the chambers of commerce of the United States were the two chief subjects of discussion by the sub-committee of the board of directors at lunch today in the Copley-Plaza hotel. John H. Fahey of Boston; A. J. Logan of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and E. H. Miles of Racine, Wis., form the sub-committee.

Their report will be submitted to the general organization late today. Because of the great pressure of business on hand the sessions continue until midnight and will probably continue Monday.

Because of the varied character of organizations to be admitted difficulty was presented in deciding upon the dues to be paid and the number of representatives each should have. It was pointed out that probably 90 per cent of the commercial organizations in the country have a membership of less than 500 and on this basis it was thought advisable that each organization should have one representative to 200 members.

Louis Canon Legrand and Emile Jottrand, permanent president and secretary respectively of the congress, are in New York and are expected to arrive here this evening.

The official headquarters of the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce are now open in the state suite at the Copley-Plaza, where preparations are being made for the arrival of Louis Canon-Legrand and Emile Jottrand, permanent president and executive secretary respectively of the congress, and announcement is made of the details of the tour and program of the congress.

Quarters for George S. Smith, chairman, and Robert J. Bottomly, secretary of the Boston executive committee, headquarters for the ladies visiting the city, rooms for the staff of stenographers and press departments and for the interpreters will also be established.

W. J. Laite, general secretary of the Manufacturers Association of Cape Town and South African delegate to the congress, who is studying tariff conditions in the various countries of the world, maintains that America must have a protective tariff policy. He is gathering data for the formulation of a general tariff law for the South African states.

"In this country," says Mr. Laite, "you have one of the most puzzling tariff problems in the world, in my opinion. You seem to be about to reduce the duties, and I predict that the great difficulty will be to set a limit as to where you shall stop piling. As I have said, America must maintain protection; every country must, if it wants to keep up its own manufactures."

"One great mistake that is being made in this country is the constant complaining against the trusts. Now, the trusts are necessary if the manufacturing

(Continued on page four, column three)

RAISE \$50,000 FOR ETTOR FUND

NEW YORK—A defense fund of approximately \$50,000, contributed by working men all over the country, has been collected for the defense of Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti to be placed on trial in Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 30, according to Edmundo Rossini, editor of Il Proletaria today.

CHINA OBTAINS LOAN DESPITE SIX POWERS

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received from the most unquestionable source the following information with respect to the situation in China. The Chinese government regards the behavior of the six powers in respect to the loan as intolerable and has determined not to submit to their dictation. In consequence of this a loan has been obtained from bankers in London and the first half million pounds of this loan has been paid over to the Tientsin bank.

The reason for applying to London was simply that the government has no fear of the ulterior motives of Great Britain, which has greater interests in China than any of the other powers. Neither Japan nor Russia has any money to lend and were concerned in the negotiations simply owing to their political agreement to obtain their own ends territorially and economically in the Chinese empire. That agreement has been strengthened by the visit of Count Katsura to Russia.

Economically the policy of Russia and Japan would be to close the door, the one in Mongolia, the other in Manchuria. Their objects are entirely selfish and if successful would mean the shutting out of all other countries from the Chinese markets wherever they obtained control.

It is understood that Count Katsura's intended visit to London, as well as that on which M. Sazonoff has now arrived, was to be directed largely to an attempt to gain the recognition of England to Russo-Japanese policy in the far east. It has been becoming clear that the United Kingdom disapproves of this policy and that the warning to China with respect to Tibet is quite as much a hint to Russia to keep her agents at Lhasa quiet. It may be said with absolute confidence that the Chinese government is completely satisfied with the policy of the United Kingdom and that it regards that country as its greatest supporter in any difficulties which may be ahead.

NINE-CENT MILK FOR YEAR—DISTRIBUTION BY CITY CONSIDERED

Whether Boston shall have public milk depots in its squares is now under advisement as a result of the hearing held Friday, at which Mayor Fitzgerald, Dr. P. H. Mullen and Dr. F. X. Mahoney were in charge.

The assurance was given by Boston dealers that milk would remain at 9 cents per quart for a year to come.

A number of representatives of milk producing centers were present. One of the largest producers, George Albee of Concord, declared the scheme impracticable and that in order to secure pure milk at a reduced cost Boston must have a distribution of its own. Mr. Albee cited the essentials of the bills that have been before the Legislature and then offered to send to Boston 1,000,000 quarts of milk daily at 5 cents per quart, Boston to attend to its distribution. The mayor said Mr. Albee's offer would be accepted if proper arrangements could be made by the city.

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ARREST QUARRY OWNER IN DYNAMITE INQUIRY

William H. Rice of East Milton, a quarry owner, was arrested today and brought to police headquarters following the return of a secret indictment by the grand jury, which has been investigating the dynamiting case in Lawrence.

NEW STEAMERS READY NEXT MAY

Announcement was made today that the Grand Trunk railway will receive the first freight and passenger steamers which will operate between Providence and New York in connection with its new line between Palmer, Mass., and Providence, early next May. The railway between Montreal and Providence is expected to be open for traffic early in 1913.

UNION TRIES TO GET HOTEL SCALE SIGNED BEFORE NEXT WEEK

Officials of the Hotel Workers Union are endeavoring to have every hotel in Boston sign the agreement for the new scale of wages before the congress of the International Chambers of Congress meets here next week.

One official said that contrary to what had been said, the Copley-Plaza hotel is thoroughly organized and he expects several new hotels to sign the new schedule before evening.

The hotel employees at a meeting today are being told of the results accomplished.

It is expected that the management of the Boston Athletic Association will be approached at once and arrangements made for securing an agreement there.

Members of the Geneva Association met last night and several voted that unless the organization gave its aid to the striking members of the Hotel Workers Union they would withdraw from the association.

One official of the local union said that many of the members were talking about carrying on a no-license campaign in Boston from now on.

STANDARD OIL CHIEFS ARE ASKED TO TESTIFY ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS

New York Life Official, Son of Cornelius N. Bliss and Secretary to E. H. Harriman, Are Called

WASHINGTON—Five leading officials of the Standard Oil Company, with heads of the large insurance companies of New York, have been formally requested to testify here before the Senate committee investigating contributions.

Sergeant-at-Arms Randall returned here today after serving subpoenas in New York on Secretary C. T. White, General Counsel M. F. Elliot and Director W. H. Libby of the Standard Oil; John P. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company; Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., son of the former treasurer of the national Republican committee, and C. T. Teghoff, who was private secretary to E. H. Harriman. Mrs. Harriman and Miss Lizzie Bliss were not subpoenaed by Colonel Randall. They may be called here to testify, however, if Mr. Bliss and E. H. Harriman's secretary do not give sufficient information.

The department of justice is watching the methods of the disintegrated parts of the company and rigidly investigating all charges that the decree of dissolution entered under the mandate of the supreme court of the United States is being violated.

PRESIDENT BUSY PREPARING FOR CAPITAL TRIP

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft is putting in a quiet day with his correspondence preparatory to leaving for Washington Sunday night. Monday he will entertain the congress of hygiene at a garden party at the White House. Tuesday he will confer in New York with National Chairman Hilles and other national leaders of the campaign.

On Wednesday the President will be in Altoona, Pa., to attend the fiftieth reunion of civil war governors. He will leave after the dinner for Boston, where he will address the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce on Thursday.

After a brief round of golf at Myopia this morning the President had as luncheon guest Frederick W. Carpenter, recently ambassador to Morocco, now ambassador to Siam. Mr. Carpenter was the President's private secretary while he was Governor General of the Philippines and later when he was President. At dinner he will entertain J. J. Schmitt of Cincinnati, an old personal friend.

HOME RULERS BEGIN LONDONDERRY RIOT

(By the United Press)

LONDONDERRY, Ireland—Many persons were hurt in a riot here early today between home rulers and anti-home rulers. The home rulers attacked a procession of torch bearers who were escorting Sir Edward H. Carson, the leading anti-home rule campaigner, on his arrival in Londonderry to deliver a speech. Clinging their torches, the Orangemen resisted. Later the home rulers wrecked five houses and stoned the police for two hours before they were dispersed.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HOW TO VOTE

Of "politics," we have today,
So many different hues,
It's pretty hard for some, they say,
To know which one to choose.
The term with many aims is fraught
And is so much a "mix"
It really seems as if we ought
To spell it "poly"-tics.

And yet, it should be easy, quite,
To voters who would throw
Their strength for justice and for right,
To pick the way to go.
The path is easy, quite, to see,
And free from pit or snare
For all of those who seek to be
Good citizens and square.

Of course I need not here denote
Which leader is the one
That is so worthy of the vote
Of every loyal son.
But you who reads these lines will know
The man I'm driving at:
He's your choice, too, of course. And so
We'll let it go at that.

SAFE HIT

Like baseball players, so they say,
Men when their work is done
On Saturday, and they get their pay,
Should make a clean home run.

Perhaps it is because the aeroplanists
Can reach almost any altitude they desire
Is their reason for wishing to travel
at a "high" rate of speed.

DIFFERENT

The farmer should have a buggy, yes,
And a lively span to match,
But he should not own, I guess,
A buggy potato patch.

PLANNING AND BUILDING

As the architect of your fortune, you
Should know that the proper thing to do
Is to make your plans, then with your hands
Pitch in and make your dreams come true.

Great Britain's assertion, as indicated
by the London press, that she means to
insist on having her treaty rights in the
Panama canal, "by all the diplomatic
means at her disposal and if these fail
she will demand arbitration at The
Hague," has a much kinder sound than
the declaration of a similar purpose
might have had in the days before peace
congresses had become the fashion.

PROOF

Yes, "blessings brighten as they take
their flight";
No one can doubt that statement, not a
mite.
For how much bigger do the fishes look
Just when we see them slipping from the
hook.

AS A MONEY MAKER

When they count the wealth that she
can lay,
The thrifty farmers with one accord,
Are most of them willing, quite, to say
That "The hen is mightier than the
sword."

As a matter of course there are many
important books in each of the Carnegie
libraries, but it is the multi-millionaire's
pocketbook that is at the foundation of
all of them.

WINNERS

Success is for those who are up with the
clock
And keep at it through thick and
through thin,
Not for those who are loafing around at
the dock
For a ship that may never come in.

Every owner of a motor boat who has
at sometime been left "high and dry" in
the midst of a watery waste knows that
whenever a boat does not do its work
well, it ought to be docked.

AMBIGUOUS

Yes, speech is queer, we must confess,
And contradictory, more or less,
For when a man "goes up the spout,"
The meaning of he's "down and out."

It is evident that the correspondent
of the London Times who says that "a
presidential election rivals baseball as
the national sport of America," is not a
baseball enthusiast or he would not have
lowered the great national game as a
topic of public interest, to the level of
a mere presidential election campaign.

MISS-PLACED

Said he: "Would it be proper, quite,
sweet miss,
For me to print upon your hand a kiss?"
The maiden's cheeks were blushing rosy
red:
"I think it would be out of place," she
said.

The American woman who is now re-
turning from her sojourn among the
Himalayan peaks has proved that it is
as easy for her to scale a mountain as it
would be for some women to scale a fish.

THEIR REWARD

"Our best friends will tell us our faults,"
so they say,
So free from all wrong they would
hold us,
But the most of them find they can no
longer stay
Our best friends when once they have
told us.

With a corn crop of practically three
billion bushels in sight, the political
alarmist will find it rather difficult to
stampede the rural voters of the nation
during the present campaign. With so
much corn in their possession, the farm-
ers are naturally "feeling their oats" to
a considerable degree.

CONVENIENT

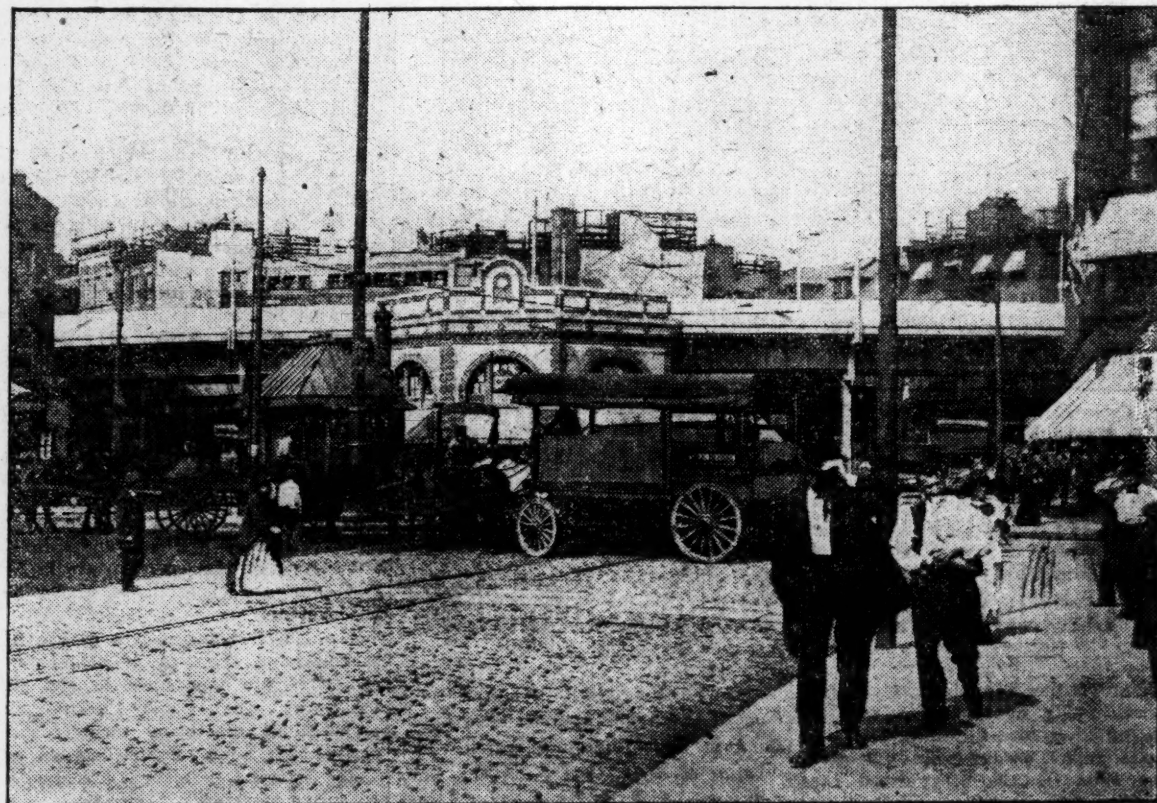
"I presume there is no statement more
true than the one which says that
"money does not bring happiness."
"I guess you are right. Still, though
money won't bring happiness, it does
come in handy for paying the traveling
expenses of those who have to go
after it."

Perhaps it is perfectly fitting that our
secretary of the treasury should reduce
our greenbacks one third in size, since a
dollar nowadays will pay for only two
thirds as many of our every day neces-
sities as it formerly did.

PECULIAR

The car can go without the ship,
To that we'll all agree,
But when the latter takes a trip,
The cargo's with it, see?

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Open space known as Merrimac square, which is one of Boston's busiest spots owing to heavy traffic in the vicinity

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

REGULAR programs were taken up by all the schools this week and everything may now be said to be in good running order. Teachers and pupils are beginning to know each other and the lessons are taking on that individual touch which adapts the prescribed curriculum to the needs of each class. The experienced teacher does not give her chief thought to the lesson that is down in the text book and try to bring her children up to that. She thinks first of the children and tries to send the text book to meet them. She endeavors to get the children to reveal themselves. One of the best ways she has of doing this is getting them to write something purely original and not too difficult. Miss Fannie G. Patten of the Thomas N. Hart school in South Boston called upon her sixth grade boys the other day to write a short composition on "One Happy Day." It stood as a language lesson and was the first one of the term.

BOY'S COMPOSITION

Harry's composition, written in a plain, neat hand was as follows:
The first day of my vacation I went in the woods to cut down some poles for my tent then when the tent was up we went in and read books, when we had read the books we went out to pick blueberries and filled two quart tins and sold them for twenty five cents a quart we went and bought some candy some cake and two fishing lines when we ate the cake and candy we dug bait and went fishing and caught six cunners and an eel then we went home and had supper and went to bed.

Harry's thought is good but he needs training in sentences and capitals. A labored production is Henry's, needing strict attention to writing, spelling and some other details in order to give the active mentality a more ready expression. He is of foreign parentage. "When I was on my vacation," he says, "I went to Maine, I wood help my cousin to take the cows to the meadow and home again I wood help him to feed the horses and cows we wood go out in the woods and play tag. We wood bring some more boy in the barn and play tag up and down the hayloft and go out hunting: for a day and take tak out the little boat and go fishing when we were a little ways down the porm it starti to rain and we rownd barge to the shore."

One of the compositions told of what the writer thought to be an extremely funny incident, for he "laft and laft and laft." It told also about a colored man who for some unknown reason some other persons undertook to molest with sticks and stones. It was great sport to the small boy who wrote about it, and he wished the teacher had been there to see for he knew she would have "laft and laft" too. The teacher read it in silence, but she noted it and will not forget. She knows that that particular boy needs to be taught a respect and sympathy for his fellowman, an appreciation of right and

justice, and that his affections need to be cultivated, far more than he needs to know how to spell or to hold his pen.

CORRELATION OF STUDIES

"The great thing in education today is the correlation of studies," said a teacher of the third grade in the Benjamin Dean school, South Boston. "It saves time and emphasizes the work all along the line. Teachers complain that they have no time to give to nature work. They could if they would correlate their subjects. I combine it with language and poetry. We always have a morning talk in my room. Yesterday we talked about the harvest, how the farmer harvests fruit, grain and vegetables, and today we continue that talk." In pursuance of it she turned to the class and asked if any of the children could name a vegetable. In a few minutes she had a string of such names and wrote on the board, "Turnips, carrots and beets are vegetables." That was soon followed with "Apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes are fruit." "Corn, wheat, barley, rye and oats are grains." "All these are used for food." Then they got to putting down the names of other vegetables and soon had quite a list of cabbages, potatoes, parsnips, radishes, onions, etc.

It is not to be supposed that the children classed their contributions correctly each time. Pauline started in by calling peaches a vegetable. A cucumber was supposed by half a dozen to be a fruit, and wheat a vegetable.

The sentences and words remained on the board and that afternoon the hard ones were used for the spelling lesson. The next day the sentences were given to the class as a dictation exercise. The day after that the special uses of grains, fruits and vegetables were talked about, how grains are eaten by cattle and how they are turned into flour and meal and other foods for the use of man. Next they will talk about where the farmer keeps his vegetables, fruits and grains, and why he sells all that he does not need for his own use, and that of his family; how he sends it to the cities and their own mothers and fathers and they themselves go and buy it at the grocery store. This leads naturally to the Indians who once inhabited this part of the world and in November brings them to the Pilgrims and the first Thanksgiving day. Little poems referring to trees, a flower or a cloud, to the Indians or the Pilgrims, are learned, and the child thus brought out from his own limited experience into touch with the wide world about him.

EVENING SCHOOL

What the evening school means to many of those who attend it is but slightly appreciated by the public at large. The intense desire to succeed, and the earnestness of many of the pupils is illustrated in this instance related by Charles A. A. Weber, an evening school instructor: "One evening we had a composition," he says, "and I was

VAST COAL SUPPLY IN DRY FARMING REGION

WASHINGTON—The United States geological survey has just published a report designated as Bulletin 471-F, on coal fields in eastern Wyoming, in the Little Powder river, Sussex, and Lost Spring districts.

The Little Powder river coal field lies about midway between the Black hills and Bighorn mountains and embraces an area on the west side of Little Powder river that is nearly 15 miles wide and extends southward about 35 miles from the Montana-Wyoming state line. There are no railroads in this area, the nearest road passing within 15 miles of the southwest corner of the field. The total available coal in the area under present mining conditions is estimated at 2,850,500,000 tons.

The Sussex coal field, covering about 800 square miles, lies southeast of the Bighorn mountains and contains about 908,868,000 tons.

The Lost Spring coal field forms the southeastern part of the broad area of coal-bearing strata in northeastern Wyoming, eastern Montana, and the Dakotas, a region known as the Northern Great Plains. The field comprises about 1080 square miles lying northeast of Douglas, in Converse county, Wyoming. The Lost Spring field was named from the town of Lost Spring, within the area, which prior to 1900 consisted of a box-car railroad station, store, postoffice and a blacksmith shop, but which, since the coal mines north of the town were opened, has grown rapidly and will probably soon become a place of considerable importance. The territory near the town is rapidly being settled by "dry farmers," who have successfully raised potatoes and small grains without irrigation.

Until late in 1910 practically no coal had been shipped from the Lost Spring field, the little that had been mined having been used in Douglas and Lost Spring

surprised in correcting them to find at the end of one written by John S., an Italian about 22 years old, a little personal note, asking for personal help. Every night after that I would give him a composition subject and he would bring his composition the next evening, together with his rewritten, corrected composition of the night before. Although he was a hard working carpenter—he rarely missed handing one in. He used to write them at noon. About the middle of January he moved to New Britain, Ct., and continued the work by mail, sending several compositions in one mail about once a week. The work lasted until the end of May. He will probably return to school this fall. It was interesting to note his weaknesses; use of wrong prepositions and inability to describe things were his worst. He was that sort of pupil whom it is a pleasure to teach."

The story shows also the conscientious work of the teachers, which is not confined to the letter of their service.

OCCUPYING TIME

Miss Alice G. Haggerty of the Henry L. Pierce school in Dorchester, in her desire to keep her class of boys and girls profitably occupied during the 15 minutes they are in their seats before school properly begins, selects words that appear somewhere in the course of their week's work, but not in their regular spelling lesson, and puts them on the board. Monday the children write each one four times. Tuesday they arrange the words alphabetically. Wednesday they are arranged according to syllables, and Thursday they are written in a book.



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and by the few ranchers in the region. There is now, however, a growing demand for the coal among ranchers and dry farmers, as well as among residents of nearby towns. It makes a very good domestic fuel if used soon after mining. But shipment to distant towns is almost out of the question, for even with the most careful handling in closed box cars the coal disintegrates. Experiments have proved that it is impossible to ship this coal more than 400 or 500 miles and still dispose of it profitably as a steaming and domestic fuel. The amount of total coal in the field is estimated at 2,155,376,000 short tons.

The coal in this region has been called lignite by most writers, but the survey designates it as sub-bituminous. Much of the coal shows the texture of the wood from which it was formed, but when it breaks to pieces the planes of fracture do not conform to the grain of the wood.

The order for release gave to her "freedom on license."

CAPSHEAF The Safety Pin Without a Coil



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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Greyhound."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Third Degree."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"The Million."
PARK—Rose Stahl.
PLYMOUTH—"The Man From Home."
REUBERT—"A Buttery on the Wheel."
ST. JAMES—"Thais."
TREMONT—"The Woman Haters Club."

NEW YORK

RELASCO—"The Concert."
CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
DAILY—"Discovering America."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown."
GAIETY—"Oscar.".
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HARRIS—"The Model."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Honest Jim Blunt."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
LIBERTY—"Millstones."
LYCUM—"Rue.".
LYRIC—"The Near Do Well."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Count of Luxembourg."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PARK—Clifton Crawford.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
SEVENTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of House."
WALLACKS—"Disraeli."

FRANCO-SPANISH FRIENDSHIP IS AIM

NEW YORK—The approaching visit of King Alfonso of Spain, accompanied by the premier and the foreign minister, to Paris, says the Correspondencia de Espana, will be of international importance, as it will be devoted to strengthening the Franco-Spanish friendship along economic, political and military lines, says a New York Herald despatch.

Spain's navy, which is now being augmented, will serve as a basis, the newspaper says, for the Spanish contention that she is able to offer material support to the triple entente, either in the Mediterranean or on the Atlantic, in the event of a European conflict.

BELGIUM MAY YIELD SUFFRAGE
NEW YORK—It is persistently reported that the Belgian government is on the point of yielding to the demands of the Socialists for the introduction in Parliament of a bill providing for universal suffrage. The measure, it is said, will give the right to vote to every man and woman when they reach their majority and a double vote to the paternal heads of families. No official confirmation of the report is available, says a New York Herald despatch.

The Pennsylvania line's private car No. 3530, occupied by Gen. Supt. Joseph G. Rogers and family, passed through Boston this morning en route from Buffalo, N. Y., to Concord, N. H., via the New York Central and Boston & Maine roads.

Frank Warren, night chief electrician at pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, has resigned to take a more responsible position with the Burlington (Vt.) Electric Light & Power Company.

Two divisions of the Appalachian (Maine) Club journeyed to Arlington and West Manchester in special Boston & Maine equipment from North station today.

John Hege, relief third trick train director in pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Hege, is spending his vacation on a New York, Hudson river and Albany trip.

The Boston & Maine's Hoosac tunnel, North Adams excursion from North station at 8:30 o'clock this morning consisted of a 12-car special train due to leave North Adams returning at 4:45 p. m.

The first time-card proofs of the Maine Central's winter runs, effective Sept. 30, have arrived at North station for the information of employees.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft remains in Beverly.

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson is en route from Columbus to Seagirt.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt is touring Kansas.

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is at Kansas City today and at Pittsburgh and Parsons, Kan., on Sunday.

PROHIBITIONIST—Eugene W. Chafin is at Elmira, N. Y., today and at Batavia, N. Y., Sunday.

GOVERNOR WILSON IN HARRISBURG ON HOME-COMING TRIP

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Governor Wilson passed through here today on his way to Seagirt for over Sunday, having left Philadelphia last evening.

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Wilson spent 12 hours here Friday before leaving for New Jersey. The Governor's program included the formal opening of the Democratic campaign in Ohio, a luncheon with Governor Harmon, Representative James M. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and state leaders and a series of speeches and receptions.

The Governor first addressed the precinct organizers, the county leaders and the state executives, and with them hundreds of co-workers at Memorial hall. From the meeting of the Democratic organization the Governor went to the Chamber of Commerce and addressed a meeting of educators from all parts of Ohio.

The presidential candidate addressed in the evening a throng that filled Memorial hall. Governor Harmon presided. Out side there was an overflow meeting, where the Governor made another speech. Governor Wilson's speech was devoted to high prices and their cause.

MR. WEEKS GETS AN INDORSEMENT

Congressman John W. Weeks, who is a candidate for re-nomination as the Republican candidate in the thirteenth congressional district, has received a letter of indorsement from professional men, merchants and wage earners of his district, together with an offer to assist him on primary day. The letter says that the signers appreciate Mr. Weeks' past service and feel that the district has special need of him in the coming session.

The letter is signed by Frank A. Day, Henry B. Day, William H. Pfeiffer, Dr. George A. Bancroft, Edwin H. Walcott, Charles N. Taylor, Charles H. Moulton, George M. Bates, George F. Leslie, Edward P. Mills, Charles H. Fiske, Brenton H. Dickson, Jr., George L. DeBlois, Charles G. Bancroft, Dr. Leverone, R. Fiorani, E. Mazzoli, Henry C. Mulligan, Robert S. Place, Nathan Warren, Charles E. Kelsey, William F. Garcelon, George S. Smith.

MR. WALKER CRITICIZES TRADING

Speaking at a rally at the Republican headquarters in ward 21 Friday night, Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, declared that less time should be spent by the Boston Republican organization in making trades with the Democrats, while more time should be devoted to solidifying the Republican organization and to encouraging younger men to become active in it.

WOMEN PLAN RALLY

Plans for a Progressive party rally for women of Wakefield are being made by Mrs. Philip Orme, Mrs. E. A. Russell and Mrs. H. W. Whitten, the women members of the Progressive town committee.

It will be held in the new headquarters in the former armory building next Wednesday afternoon.

MR. CURLEY BEGINS CAMPAIGN

Congressman James M. Curley of South Boston began his campaign for re-nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress with rallies at Boston and Mt. Vernon streets and in Dorchester, Mattapan and Neponset. J. Frank O'Hare, who is seeking the nomination, has been conducting a campaign for two months.

GOV. JOHNSON IN OHIO

CINCINNATI, O.—Governor Johnson entered the home city of President Taft Friday night and addressed a large gathering in Music hall. This was the first Progressive meeting held here since the party was organized.

COL. BENTON TO GO TO HYDE PARK

Col. Everett C. Benton is scheduled to speak at a rally in Hyde Park this evening in the interest of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. Monday evening the Benton campaign forces expect to have their concluding rally in Faneuil hall.

GOV. WILSON HONORED

NEW YORK—Gov. Woodrow Wilson has been elected an honorary member of the Manhattan Club. It was decided at a recent meeting to give a reception to Governor Wilson and Governor Marshall in October.

PROGRESSIVES TO MEET

Progressives of East Bridgewater have arranged for a rally in East Bridgewater town hall, Monday evening, Sept. 23 at 8 o'clock. The speakers scheduled are Morris H. Turk of Cambridge and Dr. Herbert McIntosh of Sharon.

WILSON CLUB TO BE FORMED

Democrats of Brookline plan to form a Wilson club at a meeting to be held in the town hall, Thursday evening, Sept. 26.

GOV. FOSS MANAGERS DRAFT SPEAKERS FOR BIG RALLY TONIGHT

All available political speakers of the Democratic party have been drafted by the Foss campaign lieutenants to speak at the rally in Tremont Temple this evening in the interest of Mr. Foss' candidacy for a third term nomination for Governor. Faneuil hall has been secured for an expected overflow meeting.

The Governor, Mayor Fitzgerald, David I. Walsh, John W. Cummings of Fall River, Chairman Riley of the Democratic state committee, Ex-Senator Thomas H. Dowd, John H. Murphy and Dr. John W. Coughlin are among those scheduled to speak.

Rallies were held this noon in behalf of the district attorney at the Walter Baker mills in Milton and at the Boston Woven Hose Company in Cambridgeport. Mayor Fitzgerald headed the speakers at the Foss rally on the Marginal street docks, East Boston, at noon.

The mayor in a public statement has denied alleged charges of Mr. Pelletier that he has been excluded by the mayor from using Boston Common, Faneuil hall and the Democratic wardrooms for rallies this evening. The substance of Mr. Pelletier's claims was that these places had been assigned to the Foss lieutenants through the mayor's influence.

COMMERCE EXPERTS OF U. S. MEETING TO CLEAR UP BUSINESS

(Continued from page one)

and other interests are to develop as have yours. I wish that we had these trusts with their immense capital in my country!

"The only trust which we have is the Diamond trust, and that has been an immense help to South Africa.

"Diamonds would be cheap if it were not for this combination, brought about by Cecil Rhodes. To be sure, it creates an artificial limit on the supply in order to maintain a high price, but that is desirable. If diamonds were cheap, every one would be wearing them—and then there would be little comparative interest in owning them."

CHAMBER EXPERTS TO TOUR AS GUESTS OF MANY BIG CITIES

Extensive arrangements for the tour of American cities by the European delegates to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce following the conclusion of the sessions in Boston next week have been made and the program in detail is given out today.

Industrial plants, power plants, publishing houses, automobile tours, a football contest, stock yards, art institutions, universities, capitol buildings of the United States and numberless banquets will occupy the attention of the guests in Worcester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dayton, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

In detail the plans are as follows: The official headquarters of the congress will be the Copley-Plaza hotel. The official sessions will be held in the hall of this hotel. The schedule of events is as follows:

Sept. 23—Reception to the delegates to the congress from 8 to 10 p. m. at the Copley-Plaza hotel.

Sept. 24—Opening session of the congress at 10 a. m.; morning session; at 12:30 p. m. the delegates will visit the power house of the Boston Elevated Railway Company; lunch; inspection of the new Cambridge subway; afternoon session; concert in Symphony hall by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at 8 p. m.

Sept. 25—Morning session; official photograph of the congress; afternoon session.

Sept. 26—Morning session; afternoon session; banquet at the Copley-Plaza hotel in honor of William H. Taft, President of the United States, and of the delegates to the congress; dinner at 7:30 p. m. President Joseph B. Russell of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will preside, and the speakers will be: For the United States, William H. Taft, President of the United States; for the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Eugene A. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts; for the city of Boston, John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston; for distinguished guests, Louis Canon-Legrand, president of the permanent committee; Commissioner Angelo Salmoiraghi, president of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, representing the hospitality of the second congress at Milan; F. Faithful Begg, chairman of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce, representing the hospitality of the fourth congress at London.

Sept. 27—Automobiles will leave at 9 o'clock from the Copley-Plaza hotel for an inspection of the United Shoe Machinery plant at Beverly and the General Electric Company's works at Lynn. One half of the delegates can be shown each plant and will gather in the early afternoon at Beverly for lunch. Special excursions have been arranged for the choice of the delegates: To Waltham to inspect the watch factory; to Lowell to visit the textile shoe and mills; to the Thomas G. Plant shoe factory in Jamaica Plain.

Sept. 28—Boat trip around Boston harbor; inspection of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; there will be a special launching for the delegates; lunch at Fore River; at 4 p. m. the Edison Electric Company will make a special opening for the delegates of their 1912 Boston electric show.

Sept. 29—Visit to the Boston Art Museum; automobile ride through the parkway system of Boston.

Sept. 30—Boston to Worcester, leave Boston 9:20 a. m., due Worcester 10:30 a. m.; guests in Worcester of the Worcester Board of Trade, including inspection of the principal industrial plants of Worcester, and concluding with a banquet at six o'clock; Worcester to Buffalo, leave Worcester 9:00 p. m., due Buffalo 10:20 a. m. on Tuesday.

Oct. 1—Buffalo, visits to industrial plants in automobiles, and open house at various Buffalo clubs; banquet at the Lafayette hotel at 7:30 p. m.; the ladies of the party will be entertained at the Twentieth Century Club.

Oct. 2—Buffalo to Niagara Falls, leave Buffalo 9:30, due Niagara 10:10, or leave Buffalo 12:15, due Niagara 12:55; view of the Falls and inspection of power plants; Niagara Falls to Detroit; leave Niagara at 5 p. m., due Detroit 10 p. m.

Oct. 3—Detroit, the delegates will be welcomed at the station by the Detroit committee and taken to their hotels by special cars of the Detroit

Street Railway Company; automobile tour in the morning; lunch at one of the automobile plants; afternoon will be devoted to automobile and adding machine industries; official banquet in evening.

Oct. 4—Tour of inspection of industrial plants in the morning; boat ride before leaving in the afternoon; Detroit to Chicago; leave Detroit 4 p. m., due Chicago 10:30 p. m.; welcomed by committee at Chicago and taken to hotels.

Oct. 5—10:30 a. m., visit to the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, where the delegates and their ladies will be welcomed and extended the courtesies of the floor; 11:30 a. m., automobile tour of the Chicago shopping district; 12:30 p. m., luncheon at the Hotel La Salle; address by the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago; 3 p. m., automobile tour of industrial Chicago, visiting a part of the manufacturing and jobbing districts; 4:30 p. m., football contest at Marshall Field between teams representing the University of Chicago and the University of Indiana; 6:30 p. m., formal banquet in the gold room of the Congress hotel.

Oct. 6—2 p. m., automobile tour of the Chicago boulevard system, parks and public playgrounds; 6:30 p. m., informal dinner at the South Shore Country Club.

Oct. 7—Choice of trips to the following places of interest: Chicago Art Institute, University of Chicago, Hull house, Chicago commons, Chicago public schools, Union stock yards, steel works at Gary; 6:30 p. m., farewell dinner at the Blackstone hotel; there will be additional entertainment for the ladies; Chicago to Cincinnati. Leave Chicago 11:30 p. m., due in Cincinnati 7:30 a. m.

Oct. 8—Cincinnati; reception committee with automobiles will meet party upon arrival from Chicago and escort visitors to Sinton hotel, where they will be given time to have their breakfast and be assigned to their rooms; 10 a. m., reception committee will meet delegates at Hotel Sinton and take them on automobile ride about city, visiting Eden park, Walnut hills, Avondale, Clifton and if possible the manufacturing districts of Norwood, St. Bernard and others, arriving at the Country Club, Walnut Hills, at 1 p. m.; 1 p. m., luncheon at Country Club; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., automobiles will be placed at the disposal of visitors for trips to art museums, Rookwood pottery, zoo or any factories or business houses of the city, returning to the Hotel Sinton at 5 p. m.; 6:30 p. m., banquet at Business Men's Club.

Oct. 9—8:30 a. m., automobiles at Sinton hotel to escort party to train, Cincinnati to Dayton; leave Cincinnati 9 a. m.; due Dayton 10:30 a. m. Dayton—Automobile ride about the city, including trip to the Wright aviation field, the National Soldiers Home and through "Hills and Dales," stopping at the National Cash Register Company; luncheon in the officers club of the National Cash Register Company; entertainment in the N. C. R. Hall of Industrial Education, including stereopticon slides shown on double ground glass screen, motion pictures and kinematical pictures. Trip through the factory; automobile ride back to the station; Dayton to Pittsburgh; leave Dayton 4 p. m.; due Pittsburgh 10 p. m. Pittsburgh—Special street cars will take the delegates to both the Hotel Schenley and the Ft. Pitt hotel.

Oct. 10—8:45 a. m., delegates at Hotel Schenley will take special street car for Union station; those quartered at the Ft. Pitt hotel will walk to the Union station—two squares; 9:15 a. m., leave in special train for Allegheny Ohio Connecting Bridge; handle P. V. & C.; 10 a. m., arrive at Monahan; inspection Homestead steel works; 12:15 p. m., board steamer Sunshine in front of works; luncheon will be served on boat; the afternoon will be spent on the river, going up as far as McKeesport and returning to the Monongahela wharf at Wood and Water streets; 4 p. m., special street cars to return delegates to Schenley and Ft. Pitt hotels; 6 p. m., informal dinner at Hotel Schenley for guests; 8:30 p. m., reception.

Oct. 11—9:30 a. m., street car tour of city, ending at H. J. Heinz Company plant; 11:30 a. m., inspection H. J. Heinz Company plant; 1 p. m., luncheon tendered by H. J. Heinz Company; 2:30 p. m., leave company plant in street cars for Schenley park district, inspection of Carnegie Institute, technical schools, etc.; 8 p. m., special street cars will leave Hotel Schenley and Ft. Pitt hotels for Pittsburgh exposition and concert by Thomas orchestra.

Oct. 12—Pittsburgh to Washington, leave Pittsburgh 10 a. m., due Washington at 6 p. m.

Oct. 13—Washington, the details of entertainment have not as yet been announced but a local committee is actively at work.

Oct. 14—Washington.

Oct. 15—Washington to Philadelphia, leave Washington 9:30 a. m., due Philadelphia 12:45 p. m. Philadelphia, welcomed by reception committee, 2:30 p. m., received by the mayor; 2:30 p. m., banquet tendered the delegates by Messrs. John and Rodman Wanamaker in the rose room of Grand Depot building; 4 p. m., divided into two parties for the inspection of Commercial museums, Stetson's factory, Baldwin locomotive works, drive through Fairmount park; 6:30 p. m., return to hotels.

Oct. 16—9:45 a. m., start from hotels; 10 a. m., inspect Curtis Publishing house; 10:45 a. m., Independence hall, and First Capitol buildings of United States; 12 p. m., motor to Chestnut street wharf to steamer Columbia to inspect William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company; 1 p. m., re-embark steamer Columbia; luncheon at Pennsylvania Club; 2 p. m., arrive at the

Butler's Apparel Shops

Washington and Winter Sts.

Announces the Opening Presentation of Fall

MILLINERY

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
September 23, 24 and 25

Displaying a comprehensive collection of Paris original and Paris-inspired models, accurately interpreting the fashion note for Autumn, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Among the Paris contributors are Georgette, Camille, Roger, Jeanne Lanvin, Caroline Reboux, Louise, Talbot, Lambert, Bernheim, Evelyn Veron, Maison Lewis and Paul Poiret.

The style trend shows a marked tendency toward more sweeping, graceful lines in the large hats—affording charming glimpses of the coiffure. The crowns are low-set without the use of the bandeau, and artistic simplicity is the keynote of the trimming throughout.

The smaller hats are designed with special regard for the new modes of dressing the hair—snugly fitting, yet fully employing the pleasing effects possible through effective hirsute arrangement.

The larger hats are almost all trimmed flatly, with sweeping sprays of Paradise or spreading bunches of stiff aigrettes. The broad drooping brims, in some cases, are covered loosely with velvet or net without fullness, topped with soft crowns.

In sharp contrast again are the clever little chignon and helmet effects, evidently from the Greek, as interpreted during the Directorate period.

Between the very large Gainsborough types and the small closely fitting toques is a range of styles and sizes that, to attempt even a meagre description, would fill many pages of this paper. The point is—there is sure to be a hat here that will exactly meet alike your taste and your idea of cost. To illustrate how generously we have provided in the matter of moderately priced hats, we need only say that an entire section is devoted to \$5.00 hats alone.

Added to the trimmed display is a wonderfully complete collection of untrimmed shapes, plumes, fancies and flowers.

We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit the
Millinery Salon during these opening days

EXPERIMENTAL FREE DELIVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON—Experimental delivery services are to be established in the postoffices of 123 Massachusetts towns that have heretofore had no such facilities. These offices are all of the presidential class, and include Hanover and North Billerica, added to that list yesterday.

Congress has given the postmaster-general authority, and has appropriated \$100,000 for this work, which is to be carried on at a maximum expense of \$1800 in each office. Plans are now being made to put this extension of service into effect.

The delivery of mail by carrier is now confined to cities having a population of 10,000 or more, or annual receipts of at least \$10,000. This is operated in 1541 cities, serving an urban population of 45,000,000. The rural carrier service covers 42,000 routes, delivering mail to 20,000,000. This leaves between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 people who reside in villages and small towns without carrier service.

COL. RAND HEADS LOYAL LEGION
Col. Arnold Augustus Rand, senior vice-commander of the Massachusetts

commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, has succeeded to the office of commander in chief of the order, succeeding Gen. Arthur McArthur. For the first time the head of this association of civil war officers and their descendants is of a lower rank than a general officer.

PHILLIPS EXETER HAS 550 STUDENTS

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy has begun its one hundred and thirtieth year with a slight increase in attendance, which places the number about 550, which is more than the trustees recommended last year. Nearly every state in the Union and several other countries are represented.

The only change in the faculty is the new assistant in physics and chemistry, who is Howard W. Starkweather, a graduate from Bucknell University and also of the Harvard graduate school. S. P. R. Chadwick, instructor in history, who last year was the Prussian exchange teacher, has returned and will be a member of the faculty, and Walter D. Head, D. D., who last year was granted a leave of absence for study at Columbia, has resigned to take a position as principal of the Haverhill high school.

BOWDOIN GETS HISTORIC GIFTS

FOXBORO—Dr. Carleton Sawyer of Foxboro has sent a letter to the curator of Bowdoin college museum asking his acceptance for the college of two articles of much historic value, which a short time ago came into his possession.

One of the gifts is a Spanish cannon of the date of 1530, taken from the Spaniards in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war by the late Rear Admiral Wilde and brought to America on the Oregon. The other is ex-President John Quincy Adams' library chair, from the Adams home in Quincy.

OHIO CAMPAIGN IS OPENED BY SENATOR LODGE

COLUMBUS, O.—Eulogy of the Republican party, criticism of Democrats and denunciation of the recall of judges constituted the chief points in the speech with which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts opened the Republican national and state campaign in Columbus this afternoon. The senator urged the reelection of Taft, but at no time did he mention Colonel Roosevelt by name.

WOMEN'S BRANCH FORMED
SALEM—A women's branch of the Progressive party in Salem was formed Friday at a meeting at the home of Mrs. John F. Browning, 408 Lafayette street.

PICKARD CHINA
THE NEW DEVELOPMENT
IN ART CERAMICS

A MASTER IDEA CARRIED TO PERFECTION

Pickard China must not be confused with ordinary Hand-painted China. It is a new development so far advanced that it stands distinctively in a class by itself—Pickard China, a master idea carried to perfection by a band of artists whose very hearts and souls go into their handiwork.

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HOW WORLD-MAIL IS REGULATED BY THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Earliest and Foremost International Agreement to Facilitate Trade Intercourse Leaves Entire Supervision to Postoffice Administration at Berne, Switzerland

THERE ARE UNIONS WITHIN THE UNION

Postal authorities throughout the world are making ready for the convention of the Universal Postal Union at Madrid, Spain, next year. As these conventions take place only every sixth year, many proposed postal reforms will be brought before this unique organization. How the union originated and how it has more than fulfilled expectations are told in the following article.

NO national institution comes closer home to the American public than the postoffice department. In the forwarding and delivery of the mails, Uncle Sam's impartiality may be counted on in general. When there are shortcomings, postal reforms usually come to remove the defects. A case in point is the new parcels post law which is to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1913.

While this newest innovation is one from which much is expected, in the international domain there is much discussion relative to improved mail facilities in which the United States is also vitally interested. It is in this direction, then, that the Universal Postal Union becomes operative. And here is a phase of the mail service of which not a great deal is known to the average letter writer, even though his correspondence may have to do with over-sea nations.

When the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce meets in Boston, from Sept. 24 to 28, one of the principal subjects to be debated will be ways and means for improved international postal relations. Of course, the congress has no jurisdiction and cannot enforce its requests. But recommendations that will be made at the congress will go far toward impressing the members of the Universal Postal Conference, which is to meet in Madrid next year. This conference will be the first general meeting of the Universal Postal Union since 1906. More than ordinary interest will attach to the transactions of the chambers of commerce congress because it will be the most important commercial gathering in the world preliminary to the meeting of the postal union.

Early Union

Where the business interests of every nation in the world are so closely united through effective postal service, whether on land or sea, it may be taken for granted that the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce will do its utmost to have reforms instituted. In the meantime it may not be amiss to take a glance at the workings of the Universal Postal Union, to examine its scope and to become familiar with what is unquestionably the first great illustration of the united action of the nations in a field that concerns them all.

The headquarters of the postal union are at Berne, Switzerland. It was in this city that 20 nations, on Oct. 9, 1874, agreed to establish a general postal union. The nations were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.

It is to be observed that aside from the United States, not a single American nation was in 1874 included in the international postal arrangements. Whatever regulation existed then between the American republics was based on direct agreement. But after the Universal Postal Union got into working shape, and as a result of many conventions, membership in the union increased to such an extent that today every nation on earth which has sufficient organization to be capable of making an official agreement with another nation is part of the great world-organization.

The universal postal convention, concluded at Washington on June 15, 1877, and the convention of Rome, in 1906, are looked upon as the most important gatherings since 1874. There has been a vast accumulation of material to be placed before the Madrid convention next year, and until new agreements are made the Rome articles defining the postal union will remain in effect.

The first article defining the postal union says that "the countries between which the present convention is concluded, as well as those which may ad-

here to it hereafter, form, under the title of Universal Postal Union, a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their postoffices."

With so many nations concerned the working machinery of the union at first glance would seem complicated, but the various conventions held since 1874 looked well to it that each international meeting should be an improvement of that which has gone before. Consequently, today the mails are exchanged without a hitch and the various stipulations of the union are adhered to strictly.

The Universal Postal Union is in reality a union with a number of lesser unions as component parts. There is nothing in the general international agreement to prevent two countries from making agreements as to lessening of rates, etc., without first consulting the main organization. Article 21 says specifically on this point that "the present convention does not involve alteration in the legislation of any country as regards anything which is not provided for by the stipulations contained in this convention. It does not restrict the right of the contracting parties to maintain and conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and establish more restricted unions, with a view to the reduction of postage rates or to any other improvement of postal relations."

While any two countries can agree between themselves as to what shall be the rates charged on postal material, yet the first clause of article 5 of the Rome convention reads as follows: "The rates of postage for the conveyance of postal articles throughout the entire extent of the union including their delivery at the residence of the addressee in the countries of the union where a delivery is or shall be organized, are fixed as follows," and then is given the rate for letters, post cards, printed or commercial papers and other articles admitted to the mails.

Regarding Changes

If a change is desired in existing rates, the countries in question are expected to present the question to the headquarters of the union at Berne. Under the name of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union the main office is conducted under the supervision of the Swiss postal administration. The bureau is charged with the duty of collecting, collating, publishing and distributing information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; of giving, at the request of the parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the acts of the congress; and in the case of disagreement between two or more members of the union to see that the question is settled through arbitration. The decision of the arbitrators is given by an absolute majority of votes.

No doubt the question is often asked, when a letter is mailed in one country having for its destination a foreign country, how is the latter country being paid for its service in handling the letter? The sending country, of course, gets the stamp money in the first instance. But what about the other country, which may, in many instances, have to render much more extended service, as in the case of a letter mailed at New York and destined for the interior of Germany?

It is here that the universal postal union performs one of its chief offices. It is expected that there is enough business between the respective countries to equalize mail sent and received and for this reason article 12 of the convention states that "each administration keeps the whole of the sum which it collects by virtue of the foregoing articles," referring back to the clause that makes exceptions in regard to money orders, reply postal cards, etc.

With the coming of the parcels post

service in the United States, leading postal officials give it as their opinion that this innovation will have slight effect on the international agreements. At present there exists between American and European ports what is termed the "closed sack" service. Packages can go from a city like Hamburg, for instance, to Boston in a sack which is not opened until it reaches the respective postoffice. If packages are sent from Europe in open sacks, this means that when the destination is the interior of the United States the express company becomes the further forwarder.

With the Madrid convention only a year off, postal administrators everywhere are looking forward to the next convention with interest. Great advances have been made in business circles since the Rome convention of six years ago. New demands are arising constantly.

In the interval between congresses any postal administration of a country of the union has the right to address to the other administrations belonging to it through the medium of the international bureau, proposals concerning the regime of the union. In order to be considered every proposal must be supported by at least two administrations, without counting that from which the proposal emanates. When the international bureau does not receive at the same time as the proposal the necessary number of declarations of support the proposal falls.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. H. L. Pettus, Q. M. C., to Washington and report to chief of Q. M. C. for duty in his office.

Maj. W. G. Penfield, ordnance department, will make, not to exceed, five visits per month during October, November and December to works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., and not to exceed five visits per month during same period to works of the American & British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn., to inspect material.

Orders Feb. 12, directing Lieut.-Col. H. L. Hawthorne, C. A. C., to report to commanding officer artillery district of Manila bay for duty, revoked to Ft. Hancock, N. J., and assume command of that post.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance department, to Camden, N. J., and Phoenixville, Pa., to inspect battery B, field artillery, N. G. N. J., and battery C, field artillery, N. G. of Pennsylvania.

Maj. L. F. Garrard, Jr., Q. M. C., relieved duty in Philippine islands, Oct. 5, to ship Philippines, Oct. 5, to United States, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the adjutant-general of the army.

Capt. J. A. Moss, twenty-ninth infantry, to Albany, N. Y., and report Oct. 1 to adjutant-general of New York for temporary duty for 10 days pertaining to the reorganization of the adjutant-general's office.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gaston, cavalry, assigned to tenth cavalry.

A board to consist of Maj.-Gen. L. Wood, chief of staff; T. H. Barry, W. H. Wetherston, general staff; T. H. Bliss and R. K. Evans, is appointed to meet in Washington Sept. 20 to select officers for detail in general staff corps.

Navy Orders

Surgeon J. A. Murphy, detached naval academy, to naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Paymaster's Clerk M. E. Throneson, appointed to the South Dakota.

Paymaster's Clerk G. D. Smith, appointed to the navy yard, New York.

Paymaster's Clerk T. C. Edrington, appointed to the Wyoming.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived: Ohio and Idaho at New Haven, Panther at Hampton roads, Potomac, Lebanon, Caesar and Vulcan at Norfolk, Petrel at Guantanamo, Worden and Porter at New York, California at Corinto, Celf at Gardeners bay, Tonopah at New York, Reid, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Smith, Rao, Drayton, McCull, Paulding, Terry, Perkins, Sterrett, Walke, Patterson, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Trippe, Jenkins, Jouett, Yankton at Newport.

Sailed: Albany, from Darien for Olongapo; Porter, from New York to sea for tests; Louisiana, Kansas and Orion, from Hampton roads for Newport.

Navy Notes

The commandants of all the navy yards will meet at the navy department, Oct. 21 to confer on navy yard policy. This idea was introduced by the secretary of the navy as a means of promoting uniform management.

The battleships the New Jersey and the Nebraska arrived at Newport Friday from Ft. Pond bay. The torpedo boat destroyer Jouett left for Ft. Pond bay with a draft of men for the battleship Rhode Island.

The coast survey steamship Hydrographer arrived at New London, Conn., last night.

SEMINARY'S NAME CHANGED

BUTLER, Pa.—The Allegheny Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh will be known henceforth as the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. This decision was reached at a recent session held here of the First United Presbyterian Synod of the West.

COAST LINE TO BUILD PIER

NORFOLK, Va.—Announcement has been made that the Atlantic Coast Line railway will add a new pier to its deep-water terminals at Pinner's Point at a cost of about \$300,000.

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WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The beautiful barcarole from the "Tales of Hoffmann" has been transcribed for little people by Henry DeLafield and published by the Bach Music Company of Boston, Mass. The general style and harmony of the piece remain intact regardless of the simple arrangement, which is suited to pupils of the second grade. Mr. DeLafield has composed several piano pieces for young students that also are being brought out by the Bach Music Company. "The Blue Bird" is a pleasing song without words and commends itself to teachers for its style as well as to the third grade children, for whom it is intended, by reason of its melody. Indeed, all the pieces are intended to serve two ends, to meet the demands of style and technique made by the teacher, and to please the child sufficiently to hold him interested in the mastery of its difficulties. "The Dance of the Crickets" is a bright, pretty piece for pupils of the second grade. "Spooks of the Forest" is a fanciful "story" piece appealing to the imagination of the child and emphasizing the meaning of expression in a musical composition. This makes an effective recital piece. "La Danseuse Parisienne" is a recital piece for pupils of the third grade. "Radcliffe March," dedicated to Radcliffe College, is arranged for piano, quartet and orchestra. It is often performed by the Radcliffe College orchestra and Glee Club.

Fur styles show a number of marked changes from last year. Lamson & Hubbard is showing a fine line of furs, made up and in pelt form, at its establishment at 92 Bedford street. All its furs for the fall and winter season are in and present a complete line of the best furs obtainable. It is perhaps the largest showing in the city. Fine models are on exhibition in seal, Hudson seal, Persian lamb, broad tail, ermine and mink coats, and new patterns in muffs and neckwear. All the different foxes, pointed, white and black, moleskins and chinchilla, are made up in a variety of modish patterns.

This house has always made a specialty of Alaska seal and these are shown made up in long and short coats, muffs and neck pieces. A large assortment of garments for auto wear ready for immediate wear, are shown. These are more pleasing in line than in other years, and even more adapted to the use to which they are to be put. Raccoon, civit and leopard skin coats make handsome garments for the auto. Specially fine skunk and the natural opossum skins have been made into particularly handsome coats. The line is probably the largest in this vicinity. These furs have the advantage of being light in weight but warm, which make them practical. No better time for purchasing furs will probably be found this season. The strike that has been going on in New York during the last eight weeks has put a stop to garment making, and this is expected to raise the price of furs as soon as the rush for them begins. Lamson & Hubbard is offering its stock at special prices to induce early buying.

No richer or handsomer silk has been seen this season than broadened crepes. The Shepard Norwell Company is showing them in ciel, pink, turquoise, mauve and coral. They make up beautifully, clinging to the figure and draping gracefully. For rich afternoon and street costumes velvet promises to be a fabric in highest favor. A quantity of chifon velvet of deep blue but light in weight, also is shown by the Shepard Norwell Company. It is pure silk, lustrous and lends itself to graceful draping. It comes in black, navy, Dutch blue, brown and taupe.

The broad shoulders and wide trousers which men have been wearing are no longer the style. The tall slimmest of woman fashions has decreed that men's clothes, too, shall return to the outlines of the figure. Shoulders are to be "natural," trousers narrower and more over, lapels are to be soft. The effect is much more pleasing than the old style. A wide line of these garments is being shown by L. P. Hollander & Co. of Boyl-

CHICAGO HAS \$10,000,000 WATER WORKS PROJECT

CHICAGO—Six years are to be occupied and \$10,000,000 expended by the city in the building of vast additions to the water works system of the city, says the Inter Ocean.

This immense body of work, which will include the building of two new pumping stations, the laying of water mains and the reinforcing of the water supply in all parts of the city, will have its beginning at once, according to Commissioner of Public Works L. E. McGinn, who planned the improvements. A few features of the work will call for council action and probably will be deferred until fall.

The planning of the improvements is the result of criticism recently made against the city water supply by investigators of the board of fire underwriters. When the system is completely rehabilitated there will be added 400,000,000 gallons of water daily to the present supply. Every part of the city will then be amply supplied, and the waste of water in the various pumping stations will have been eradicated.

The first of the two new pumping sta-

tions to be built is to be constructed at Kedzie avenue and Thirty-fifth street. This station will be known as the Stock Yards station. From the plant a 14-foot tunnel will run out to a point two and a half miles in the lake.

The second station is planned to increase the water supply on the Northwest Side, and probably will be located at Bryn Mawr and Forty-sixth avenues. This will be fed by a 12-foot tunnel running two and a half miles into the lake.

The work to be started at the present time will be the extension of the 36-inch pipes from the Roseland station into the stock yards district, to supplement the present facilities of the district. The other immediate improvements will be concerned with the establishment of four more centrifugal engines, each with a daily capacity of 25,000,000 gallons of water, and the erection of a "booster" system in the Jackson park pumping station.

MINNESOTA HAS STANDING TIMBER WORTH \$975,000,000

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Approximately 75,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber is standing in the Minnesota woods, according to the report of W. T. Cox, state forester, in the Journal. "This stumpage has a value," the report continues, "of at least \$4 a thousand. The wages paid out in logging and manufacturing amount to at least \$8 a thousand and for transportation an average cost of \$1 a thousand may be added. This means, then, that the mature timber now standing has a value

to the people of Minnesota equivalent to \$975,000,000. This does not take into consideration the value of the forests as fields planted to crops."

The forester says that the forest laws passed in 1911 were really the beginning of an awakening in this state to the value of the timber. "The people begin to see, at least vaguely," he continues, "that something must be done to prolong, and if possible, to perpetuate the existence of this wonderful asset to the state."

OATS GOING TO EUROPEAN PORTS

BALTIMORE—Local grain exporters are preparing for a big rush of oats from Baltimore to English and German ports. It is said that the shipment of fully 10,000,000 bushels has already been arranged and that the steamers to carry out this immense volume are now headed this way.



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PROGRESSIVE PARTY PLATFORM BUILDERS TELL STORY OF WORK

First Rehearsal of Events in
Stirring Hours of Long
Committee Meeting in Chi-
cago Given by Participants

HARMONY FEATURE

Leading Figures Agree That
Disinterested Earnestness
of Purpose Prevailed
Throughout Deliberations

CHICAGO — One political story, regarded by its principals as the most romantic of the presidential year, has been overlooked in the rapid sequences of current political events. That is the story of the making of the Progressive party platform. It is likened by its framers to the building of the constitution, for never since the start of the nation, they say, have men met with a similar purpose. The personnel of the framing committee, the principle involved, the stress of circumstances and limited time in which to do the work, they aver, separate it from any similar occasion in the political life of any other party, and make it stand alone in history.

The new Progressive party, born overnight of a condition which its founders termed political intolerance, demanded an immediate declaration of faith. Withdrawing bodily from the Republican national convention on that memorable June 22, in open rebellion against the alleged unscrupulous tyranny of the interests, this body of politically free citizens set to work, and in a continuous day-and-night session covering parts of three days, produced their "contract with the people." This is the personnel of that committee and the states they represented:

Alabama—W. R. Fairley.
Arizona—Dwight B. Heard.
Arkansas—A. E. Fowler.
California—Chester H. Rowell.
Colorado—James N. Stevens.
Connecticut—Herbert Knox Smith.
Delaware—George H. Hynson.
Georgia—George W. Brown.
Idaho—J. M. Ingersoll.
Illinois—Charles E. Merriam.
Indiana—William D. Foulke.
Iowa—James A. Smith.
Kansas—William Allen White.
Kentucky—A. B. Cole.
Louisiana—John M. Parker.
Maine—John E. Taylor.
Massachusetts—Miss Alice Carpenter.
Maryland—Charles R. Schirm.
Michigan—Sybrant Wessels.
Minnesota—Hugh T. Halbert.
Mississippi—J. H. Cooke.
Montana—Joseph M. Dixon.
Nebraska—Arthur G. Wray.
Nevada—S. Summerfield.
New Hampshire—Daniel C. Remick.
New Jersey—George L. Record.
New Mexico—M. C. DeBaca.
New York—George W. Kirchwey.
North Carolina—William S. Pearson.
North Dakota—Silver Serungard.
Ohio—King G. Thompson.
Oklahoma—J. B. Ralls.
Oregon—J. F. Hughes.
Pennsylvania—William Draper Lewis.
Rhode Island—Lucius F. C. Garvin.
South Dakota—A. L. Sonn.
Tennessee—John C. Houk.
Texas—J. M. McCormick.
Utah—Joseph L. Lewinsohn.
Vermont—Frank F. Howard.
Virginia—C. B. Strouse.
Washington—George C. Corbaley.
West Virginia—Andrew J. Stone.
Wisconsin—Wheeler P. Bloodgood.
Wyoming—Joseph M. Carey.
District of Columbia—John Callan O'Loughlin.

Bound by no traditions and influenced

by no interests except the greatest good to the greatest number, the sub-committee of the resolutions committee strove to evolve a platform that would be at once comprehensive and concise, and at all events specific. They declared their principle was not "Is it expedient?" but "Is it right?" Referring to the organization of the Republican party they said that the committee which drew up its platform was an expediency committee which had to pilot carefully in order not to offend Whig, Free Soiler, Know Nothing or any other of the fusion elements. But here, said the Progressive, the slate was clean.

All Classes Represented

On the Progressive resolutions committee were college professors, economists, humanitarians, deans of great law schools, insurgents, reformers, a woman suffragist and a prominent legislator. The subcommittee which really did the work and prepared the platform for presentation to the resolutions committee of 48 members representing every state in the Union, included Dean W. Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Gifford Pinchot, William Allen White, Chester Rowell of California, Dean Kirchwey of the Columbia University Law School, George Record of New Jersey and Charles E. Merriam of Chicago. In addition Herbert Knox Smith, late commissioner of corporations, and Charles McCarthy of the University of Wisconsin, were invited to sit with the committee, and Senator Dixon was considered ex officio a member.

Apprehending developments resulting in a bolt from the Republican convention, some of these leaders had for several days been working on preliminary rough drafts of a platform, so when this handful of men met in a room in the Blackstone hotel late that Saturday night they had something to begin on. Charles E. Merriam, professor in political science at the University of Chicago, who had prepared the La Follette platform and was at this juncture absorbed in preparing the state Progressive platform, finished his task Sunday and immediately went into session with the national body.

Platforms Disregarded

No attention was paid to the platforms of the other parties, past or present. It was their theory that new conditions demanded an absolute breaking away from everything the country's political history had to offer. Their standard bearer, Colonel Roosevelt, did not dictate what the platform should be, they say, but they knew his stand on important measures and were in accord with his views.

The first consideration was to make the platform include declarations on all important questions, but not to get lost in a tangle of details that would detract emphasis from the main issues. Second, it must be direct and specific, and on this feature Mr. Merriam remarks that "its specificness on main points at issue makes it a wonder." In the effort to make it a model of brevity, it was decided to set forth the planks in few words of simple language and omit all argument. Discussions were confined for the great part to phraseology and the elimination of everything but vital words and paragraphs.

Above all it was agreed at the start that the platform must be one that would work—that could be carried out—and that to that end nothing must be included that had not already been demonstrated somewhere in actual practice. Mere theories were tabooed.

With these basic principles laid down the committee was confronted with two distinct lines of work, one the legislative side to provide popular government, and the other the humanitarian side, to establish social and industrial justice.

Under another classification the work was divided into five general divisions: First, political reform, including the initiative and referendum and recall, constitutional amendment, control of the courts and corrupt practices act; second, industrial reform, covering labor laws, wages, shop conditions, social insurance pensions and child labor; third, business, the control of trusts; fourth, conservation, waterways, Alaska coal lands, Panama canal, good roads, etc.; and fifth, the tariff.

On all these subjects there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion among

the platform framers, the differences being on how much should be said about each one.

Sources sought by the committee for advice and information were especially characteristic of the undertaking. Almost every plank in the Progressive platform had been agitated for years by some organization that had existed with the prime purpose of seeking to secure its adoption as a state or national policy. Recognizing that the national party platform, in order to be representative of the people, must include a stand on all such movements that have attained scope, the committee gave consideration to all those of importance—radical or otherwise—and adopted those that appealed to them as practical and constructive. To this may be attributed the radical complexion of the platform. They took it upon themselves to champion the causes of hundreds of organizations deemed worthy, but that had heretofore been too weak to reach the national parties and overcome the barriers of obligation and expediency.

In continuous session from Saturday night to Monday night the sub-committee worked away, on Monday night opening for public hearings. The work of passing on the findings of the sub-committee was taken up by the committee on resolutions Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, lasted all that day, all night and until 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

As the planks were called up, discussed and voted upon, little change was made in the recommendations of the sub-committee, the more radical measures receiving the most hearty reception.

"Freely of any obligation to please any set of men," one of the members commented, "we have made a platform that will appeal to more men and women than any political platform since the declaration of independence."

"That last all-night session was a memorable occasion," says Professor Merriam. "None of us will ever forget the feeling that spread over us all, when from our room in the Blackstone hotel, we watched the sun rise over Lake Michigan. It seemed an augury of promise that the political night was over and the sun of progressive popular government was shining in the east."

Dean Lewis Describes Work

Dean Lewis says of the platform making: "When the break came at the Republican convention in Chicago, the importance of the prospective platform of the Progressive party and the necessity for preparation of a tentative draft to submit to the platform committee was at once apparent. Colonel Roosevelt asked several of us, among others, Chester A. Rowell of California, William Allen White of Kansas, Gifford Pinchot and later Professor Kirchwey of New York, to prepare such a draft.

"As a basis of our work we had the so-called Roosevelt platform which would have been presented to the resolution committee of the Republican convention had the Roosevelt forces not been defrauded of the victory they had won at the primaries. Each of us prepared a more or less complete tentative draft. We met in Chicago a few days before the Progressive convention. At our conference we had the valuable assistance of Dr. McCarthy of Wisconsin.

"The resolutions committee of the Progressive convention met at 5 p. m. on Monday, the first day of the convention. After hearing the tentative draft the committee adjourned to 8 p. m. when it gave public hearings to delegates and others who wished to have particular planks inserted in the platform. About 11 o'clock the committee went into executive session, the roll of states being called and each delegate expressing his opinion on the proper nature of the platform as a whole and on particular planks. This took until 3 o'clock in the morning.

"At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning the sub-committee which had been appointed to consider a tentative draft and other proposals, met. On this committee, besides those who had prepared the tentative draft, were Perle White of Louisiana, George Record of New Jersey, Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut and Wheeler H. Bloodgood of Wisconsin. The committee worked continuously until 11 o'clock, when they reported a draft to the full committee. Each plank was carefully gone over in full committee.

"The committee completed its labors at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, although it took until after 3 on Wednesday afternoon for the sub-committee on style to get the platform into final shape for submission to convention. Differences of opinion on minor matters of course developed, though on important planks, such as those referring to rule of people, social and industrial justice, courts and trusts, the committee was practically unanimous.

"Three principles were adhered to—first, that the platform while covering all important matters should be as brief as possible; second, that pledges should be specific with all generalities eliminated; and lastly, that we should pledge nothing

which, given political power, we would not be able to carry out in reasonably short time. We also all felt that it would be a mistake to introduce into the platform new subjects on which delegates and members would be likely to differ or on which they had not had an opportunity to form definite opinions.

Earnestness a Feature

Significant is the recollection of the event by Herbert Knox Smith: "The Progressive platform was framed by a committee of men from every state, which worked from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, all through till night and until 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. There was intense earnestness but no sharp conflict except in two cases where something was proposed merely to catch votes. That raised a blaze of anger, he declares, and continuing says: "Those men were there simply to state what they believed and what they felt they could do and nothing else. We were asked by some to make the platform very short. We replied—this is our contract with the people and we will make it specific and binding, as a contract should be, and long enough for that purpose."

"The central motive of the platform is the government's paramount duty toward human rights above material wealth, as against the old idea that its sole duty is to promote material development regardless of its use or distribution. The planks on social and industrial justice, protecting the worker, is an example. The plan to give the farmer better advantages of distribution, credit, communication, transportation and intercourse is another. The demand that the tariff show in the pay envelope is another. These things will require power.

"The progressive party is frankly the party of strong power, both federal and state, to use the full power of the community under direct responsibility to the people who confer it, with immediate means of enforcing that responsibility. Again the work, to be effective and safe, must have behind it the will of the people, and the direct primary, short ballot, referendum, initiative and recall will guarantee their rule, and throw the full current of the nation's thought and feeling to meet the great new issue that this era has forced on us. The performance of the contract is guaranteed by the personnel of the party itself made up necessarily of men who have proved their courage and convictions by breaking old associations to stand as a sacrifice for the right."

Calls Roosevelt a Bridge

The member on the committee from Massachusetts was Miss Alice Carpenter. She is now in the Progressive party headquarters in New York city. Miss Carpenter's story of the making of the platform is brief. One sentence stands out. It is, "Colonel Roosevelt was only a bridge for various parties to reach each other and agree." Her story follows:

"The resolutions committee which drafted the platform was made up largely of experts and disinterested social and business men. Social and industrial justice planks were first outlined in Cleveland at the annual meeting of the national conference of corrections and charities, then taken to a conference at Oyster Bay and submitted to a committee of experts to work over. Immigration, tariff, conservation, country life, and other planks were drawn the same way.

"Public meetings were held by the committee. Hundreds of recommendations were received. Then the committee debated the merits of each proposition, calling in outside experts for explanations, references, etc. On the question of the final admission of any plank and its phraseology, the men composing the committee were led by Dean Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania and were actuated entirely by the new spirit of abolishing the evils attending industrial life, administration of justice and conservation of resources both human and natural.

"No individual interests of any kind were represented. There was no dictation, and the best argument for human rights in each case won; the motives in decisions were governed by facts gathered and presented by disinterested persons familiar with the subject. Colonel Roosevelt was only a bridge for various parties to reach each other and agree. He brought widely diverging interests together on a friendly basis to reach mutual conclusions."

Former Governor of Rhode Island, Lucius Garvin, says:

"Of the committee on resolutions at the Chicago Progressive convention, William Draper Lewis, dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, was chairman, Gifford Pinchot, secretary. These two men, in consultation with several others, had previously drafted a tentative platform which was



THE ORIENTAL RUGS

OUR TRADE FOR THEM HAS BEEN FAST

The Rug store has extended. Its area is now about double what it formerly was. That tells the story of growing sales.

Take Oriental Rugs, for example. You'll see them heaped about. Selected by an expert who looks to your Rug interest. That's why we have made a name for such things. We shall try to keep it. Thrifty buyers soon know where honest goods are sold at fair prices. That's why we are absorbing more and more of the Rug business.

We want you to realize our Oriental Rugs. Unless we do you won't. We want you to appreciate our Oriental Rugs; if you don't you won't buy. When you see them the price tags tell such a story as was never told on Rugs of equal quality and beauty before.

Save an hour or two Monday for a look at the following:

\$12.50—Kirmans, Sennas, Belochians, and Antique Anatolians, sizes 2 ft. to 2 ft. 9 in. wide, 3 ft. to 3 ft. 9 in. long.

\$15.00—Beautiful Mosoul and Belochistan Rugs, in attractive designs and colors, average size 2 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. Your own fault if you miss them.

\$19.50—Shirvan and Mosouls, average size 3 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 5 in. The values in this lot alone are great enough to make the sale famous.

KIRMANSHAHS

8 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 0 in. **\$120.00**
10 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 0 in. **\$145.00**
10 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 8 in. **\$155.00**
12 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. **\$225.00**
12 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 3 in. **\$235.00**

MESHED RUGS

13 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 9 in. **\$185.00**
12 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 5 in. **\$215.00**
13 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 6 in. **\$225.00**
14 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 6 in. **\$235.00**
13 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 2 in. **\$295.00**
13 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in. **\$435.00**

\$27.50—Ferahans and Kazaks, average size 3 ft. 9 in. x 5 ft. 6 in. A bright, sheeny, bewildering display. Your choice is sure to be among them.

\$34.50—Irans, Kazaks and Ferahans, average size 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 3 in. You'll wonder how the weavers expressed such art-thoughts in wool and color.

\$57.50—One lot of magnificent Sarouks, very dense and firm, average size 5x7 ft. Comparisons with competing Rugs show them to be worth \$75.00 and \$80.00.

SERAPI RUGS

12 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 11 in. **\$145.00**
11 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 5 in. **\$185.00**
13 ft. 2 in. x 10 ft. 5 in. **\$225.00**
15 ft. 7 in. x 11 ft. 6 in. **\$235.00**
15 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. 6 in. **\$315.00**

MAHAL RUGS

10 ft. 10 in. x 7 ft. 10 in. **\$ 87.50**
9 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 2 in. **\$110.00**
10 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 10 in. **\$115.00**
11 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 9 in. **\$155.00**
12 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 1 in. **\$195.00**
13 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft. 5 in. **\$210.00**

read to the committee at its first meeting on Monday afternoon, the opening day of the convention. In general it was acceptable to the committee, but was too long. Consequently a subcommittee at once was appointed to condense the report and to consider planks proposed by the members of the committee.

"I myself proposed three planks, of which one in substance was adopted, and indeed the idea had been embodied in the original draft. The other two were considered more appropriate in state platforms. At the all night session on Tuesday the condensed platform was taken up plank by plank and after some changes adopted, with great unanimity. Soon after daylight on Wednesday three planks were hotly debated and finally passed. One of these was presented by a member of the committee. Another was in the original draft. But subsequently, upon recommendation of the sub-committee, it was forced to omit them from the platform. With the exception of these three planks all the rest of the platform was gone over by a sub-committee with Mr. Roosevelt.

"The member of the committee from Massachusetts, Miss Carpenter, sat out the two long meetings which lasted until 2 o'clock on Monday night and all of Tuesday night until 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The motive which actuated the committee in the adoption of the most important planks of the platform was an earnest desire to secure social and industrial justice and the right of the people to rule. This is the spirit and, so far as practicable, the letter of the platform."

STEAMSHIP DOCK PLAN FOR BOSTON CALLED UNCERTAIN

William S. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission, declares that negotiations for transferring the Hamburg-American line terminus from New York to Boston, announced by Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, as highly probable, are far from complete.

Mr. McNary in a statement Friday afternoon, said in part: "I am sorry that General Bancroft has seen fit to make an announcement relative to the Hamburg-American line steamers coming to Boston when the negotiations are not completed and no contracts have been signed.

"As a member of the board," he said, "I should much prefer that announcement of facts accomplished should be made rather than statements of hopes and plans."

TARIFF DEBATES PROPOSED

NEW YORK—Chairman Hillis of the Republican national committee, addressing Acting Chairman McAdoo of the Democratic national committee in a letter made public Friday proposed a series of debates throughout the country between prominent speakers who would express the views of the two parties on the question of the tariff.

TELEPHONE MEETING SOUGHT

John B. McPherson, secretary of the New England Civic Federation, is trying to secure another conference between the New England Telephone Company and the 1000 members of the Boston Telephone Operators Union to adjust the differences at issue, one of the principal of which is said to be the recognition of the union. At a meeting of the union last evening it was declared that the company had failed to live up to its agreement or carry out some of the

voluntary concessions it publicly announced and posted this year.

UNITED SHOE MEN BAIL REMOVED

United States Circuit Judge William L. Putnam issued an order Friday releasing from their bail the five officers of the United Shoe Machinery Company who are defendants in the criminal suit brought by the government for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. The amount of the bail was \$5000 each. With the consent of the government, they were permitted to go on their own recognizance.

The FORECAST of Autumn Fashions Number VOGUE

Is now ready for you—presenting 100 smart models in Paris gowns for the Autumn and Winter. These are the gowns which the great master designers themselves have conceived, gathered into one great, exquisite number.

Get it on the nearest newsstand; price 25 cents.

\$2 Spent For Vogue

A tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen hat or gown

May Save You \$200

Just now you are about to spend hundreds of dollars for your Autumn hats and gowns.

Think of the loss if you buy one ill-chosen hat and never wear it—one gown that you wear only because it is paid for and cannot be returned.

There are no such costly losses for the charmingly dressed women, who, before they purchase their hats and gowns, are guided by the hundreds of smart models shown in Vogue. Vogue saves them many times its cost.

Invest in Vogue now before you buy a single hat or gown.

Send no money; merely sign and mail the coupon.

It will probably save you hundreds of dollars. It will surely gain you hat and gown distinction.

If you sign the coupon now you may have the Forecast of Autumn Fashions Number free.

Vogue carries more advertising than any other woman's magazine.

Gentlemen's Fall Business Suits

Business and professional men who wish to be properly attired without waste of time or the annoyance incidental to poor try-ons at a tailor shop, should visit this establishment and examine our journeymen tailored suits, ready for immediate use.

We design and make these suits in our own work-rooms; they are out of the ordinary, having the grace and effect obtainable only through hand craft.

Big men, or men above ordinary size, can find in our stock garments as suitable and correct as any high grade tailor can produce, with the added advantage of seeing the garment finished before purchasing. No guessing about fit.

Business Suits \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45

Scott & Company
LIMITED

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HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' Hemstitched Corded Bordered Initial Handkerchiefs, each. **12 1/2c**

120 dozen Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for women, made by John S. Brown & Sons of Belfast, Ireland. These handkerchiefs would be regularly sold for 40c, 45c and 50c each, now. **30c**

\$3.30 per dozen.

**R. H. Stearns And
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BEATTIE & MCGUIRE

BEATTIE & MCGUIRE

Opening Announcement

1912—FALL SEASON—1912

Silks
Velvets
Velveteens

Dress Goods
Chiffon Cloths
Marquisesettes

OUR STORE at this season is filled to overflowing with a notable and choice assortment of materials in the above lines that embrace very many exclusive novelties in weave and color not to be found elsewhere.

Our Silk Section

Is abundantly stocked with the best products of the foreign and domestic looms; among the leaders in special favor, and worthy of particular mention are: Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Brocaded Satin Crepe, Brocaded Crepe de Chine, Faille Princess, Moire, Ottoman, Bengaline, Diagonal Silk Serges, etc., all of which are well represented in the new and staple shades.

Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys

(Combining both richness and elegance) are given by us this season a very prominent place in our extensive exhibit, on account of their pronounced popularity. The looms of Lyons, Linden, Manchester and America have contributed liberally to make our showing in this section particularly attractive and interesting.

Silk Petticoats—We always carry in a good variety of sizes and colors in Taffetas, Messalines and Satins and are prepared at all times to make up in OUR OWN factory special orders on short notice, with fit, style and satisfaction fully guaranteed.

Specializing as we do and concentrating our united efforts to the advancement and growth of our business in these departments, assures you at all times of procuring here, merchandise only of unquestioned style and merit, and also being located on the 3d floor (which reduces our cost of doing business very materially) enables us to offer you values that are impossible to duplicate elsewhere

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Flows freely under the brush, dries hard, and brings out the grain and beauty of the wood. Made in all colors. Put up in 1/4 pints to gallons.

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If your dealer does not sell CAMPBELL STAIN send his name to us and we will tell you where to get it. We will also send you by mail, free, a beautiful metal broom holder, a very useful household article (as per illustration), and our booklet, "Happy Home Suggestions."

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Paints and Varnishes.

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LOVELY FABRICS RICH IN COLOR

Persian ideas in Paris fashions

THERE are quite a number of designers who specialize in rich colors and oriental materials. Lovely fabrics which hint strongly of Persia are being draped in the most fascinating manner to form gowns exquisite enough to cause any woman a longing to possess one or more, writes a Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American.

Many models are lavishly trimmed with jewels and galons woven of gold and silver threads. The linings of these wraps are sumptuous, to say the least; never has there been such beautiful silks. The round, close-fitting turbans are adorned with sparkling aigrettes.

At home one may wear a Persian tea-gown fashioned of lissom gauze brocade and gold lace. Jeweled ornaments decorate the sleeves and corsage.

All the etceteras of the Persian toilette must harmonize, including slippers,

fan and even the handkerchief, with its border of gold lace.

Every tone of blue is in the ascendant, especially the marine shades, which appear on many suits and gowns.

Many shades of khaki, buff, tan and biscuit are effectively combined with this color.

Simple frocks of white, gray or black satin, taffeta or charmeuse are unadorned save for collars and cuffs of real lace. Arabian, Bohemian, cluny and filet are the most popular varieties.

The collar will be a highly important item of dress during this season. Coats, gowns and mantles all have large collars.

There is a great diversity in the materials used. Between the two extremes—lace and leather—every kind of fabric is put into service for this purpose.

Brocades have come to remain. A gown of this lovely material, modeled on the clinging lines so much in use at present, is extremely attractive.

The much discussed highwayman cape is simply a collar of large proportions. It gives an unusually smart finish to the fall coat.

A very attractive afternoon toilette by Beer was of striped blue-and-white silk. The skirt had a pointed tunic of plain blue. With this was worn a smart little jacket with a collar of skunk fur and a broad lapel of heavy ermine.

The vogue for finely plaited frills continues. Scarcely a gown appears without this pretty form of trimming.

White satin is a favorable material for the one-piece frock. These are sometimes relieved with bands of material showing coinspots of color.

Other gowns of this type have tunics of embroidered tulle, either black or white. Separate blouses of the tailored style are made of tulle or chiffon. Round pearl buttons are used to fasten these.

A large flat hat of beige beaver was trimmed with peacock-blue plush. Another model of white moire had a spreading bow of black velvet across the front. Evening gowns are more elaborate than ever. Rich materials and exquisite laces are combined.

CHINESE CURTAINS

In deciding which are handsomest among the importations of beautiful Chinese curtains, one is apt to hesitate between the Yakoba and the Shen Ling. The former is of black satin cloth, upon which are applied in very ingenious and novel manner characteristic Chinese pergolas, connected by artistic bridges, over which the quaint Chinese are traveling. Flowering vines are traced beneath the arches, while clusters of beautiful flowers and foliage adorn the curtains at intervals above this border, says the Indianapolis News. The Shen Ling usually are of some of those peerless Chinese yellows that are like preserved sunlight. No decoration touches the satin body of this curtain excepting a black border that has the effect of antique Chinese tapestry. In the more expensive curtains this border is of a woven, in the cheaper, of a printed material.

FASHION BITS

Velvet and white satin are to form some of the season's most stunning hats.

It is now possible to buy an imitation of carrick macross lace that is an excellent counterpart of the beautiful real mesh.

Since the coiffure of the moment is conservatively simple, there is ample room for adding decoration by way of ornaments, and makers are offering many attractive styles to convince women of the change.—New York Press.

COLLEGE BLANKET

Perhaps one of the best ways to mark a blanket intended for college use is by means of block letters cut from broadcloth and applied to the blanket. Linen or silk can be substituted for the broadcloth.

An all white blanket with the initials in the college colors, or a blanket having a colored border in one of the college colors and the initials in the other color, would appeal to any student, says the Pittsburgh Post, and a blanket marked in this way would make a very lovely gift for the boy or girl just entering college.

NUTS STEAMED

My father's lunch consists largely of fruit and nuts and it falls to me to crack and salt the nuts for him, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. I crack about a cupful of pecan meats and have discovered a very easy way to salt them. Place a saucer of nut meats over the steam of a boiling kettle and cover them liberally with salt, stirring them carefully in it. Remove them from the saucer and pack at once in a box or bottle. My father pronounces them delicious.

WE'RE TRYING

TO MAKE our store the same sort of store that the Monitor is a newspaper. We believe in Honesty, in Courtesy, in sincere and free-hearted Service, not as mere theories, but as living facts of everyday life.

We sell Clothing and Furnishings, as well as Shoes; both by mail (by our catalogue) and over the counter away out here in Los Angeles.

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DRY GOODS

To induce early Fall buying in our garment section we offer
New Fall Suits Regularly up to \$42.50 at \$24.75 AND \$29.50 EACH

A very fortunate purchase permits us to make this remarkable offer. The suits exemplify the latest ideas of fashion and are made from wide wale, diagonal, serge and cheviot. Shown in the newest Fall shades, including midnight blue, burgundy, bottle green, taupe and tabac brown.

We Are Now in Our Beautiful New Home

Our Friends—Old and New—Are Cordially Invited to Visit Us

BEE MAN AND HENDEE

351-353 So. Broadway, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Infants' and Juvenile Clothing

ART MATERIAL
LADIES' NECKWEAR AND SHIRTWAISTS
DOLLS and TOYS

Mail Orders
Promptly Filled

FASHIONS AND

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



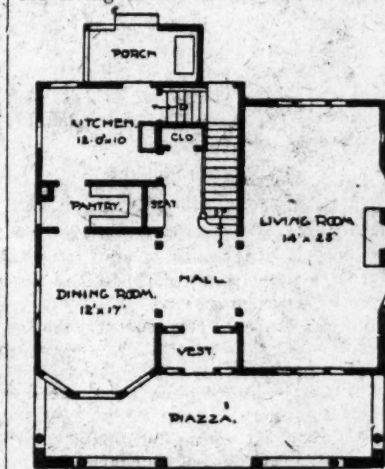
Gambrel-roof house, having cement exterior and rooms of liberal size, living room being 14 by 28 feet

THIS design has three large rooms on the main floor and a central hall with vestibule entrance.

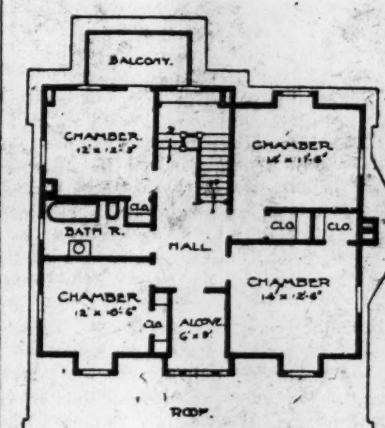
The size of the house is 46 feet in width by 31 feet in depth, exclusive of the piazza. The roof is treated in gambrel form, which gives a low appearance to the house and small amount of added space, although there is sufficient room in the attic for storage purposes.

This house is strictly modern in all of its appointments, well finished in hardwood on the first floor and enamel paint on the second floor with polished hardwood floors throughout.

The rooms are liberal in size, the living room being 14 by 28 feet and extending across the full depth of the right hand side of the house, with a projected bay window and wide fireplace in the center of same. The dining room is opposite the living room on the left hand side



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

BUTTON ROSETTE

The unique silver buttons with a certain bright witted girl wishe trim the skirt of a delicate pale lingerie gown were pronounced by dressmaker too small to show properly their hand wrought beauty. Duplication in a size larger was a thing impossible so a little hint from Paris was sent on to make the emergency a real opportunity, says the New York Herald. A very narrow braid of silky linen found in a shade exactly to match material of the costume, and of quaint "true love knots" were deftly fashioned, one for each button, and the center of each knot its button securely fastened. These were used to define the fold at the center line of skirt front from the high waist line to the border.

Others were used to secure the draperies of the graceful bodice and fasten a fold at the outside of the sleeve. The effect was well worth the trouble, and the "rosettes" set the bits of silver.

MODES IN BRIEF

In Paris small hatpins with shaped heads, covered with knitted in colors, such as cerise, empire green and orange, are worn with somber ored hats.

A new sleeve shows the long knitted shoulder line, to which is attached a length shaped of brilliantly contrasting material.

Small toques of fur and velvet trimmed with bands of moiré ribbon brocaded in velvet. Fantasy trimmings for these small hats consist of b made of different colored china beads.

The autumn coat cut double-breasted closed with four buttons set well below the waist line.—New Haven-Journal.

OVER EMBROIDERED

I have found that a very economical and satisfactory way of obtaining hand-embroidered waist is to purchase a ready-made waist with machine brocaded design, and work over the brocaded by hand, thus saving stitching, padding and also making the blouse embroidered in this way will receive the most expert needlewoman.

NEW FURS

A new fur being introduced by furriers is called chinchillaz, say exchange. It is really a squirrel cloyed by a new process to imitate a chilla. Leopardine is another fur, being more nor less than the rat dye leopard stripes.

SPINACH SEASON EXTENDED

Plants started in autumn and succession sowings made

WITH very little difficulty the season for enjoying spinach can be extended for several months. By sowing in the autumn and protecting the plants during the winter, cuttings may be secured in the spring two to six weeks earlier than cuttings can be made from the first spring sown seed: by using varieties that are slow to mature and making succession sowings, the plants may be secured several weeks later than if ordinary varieties alone are sown and just one or two sowings made; and by the use of New Zealand spinach, which is really not a spinach at all, but which is very similar in edible qualities, the spinach season may be extended until past midsummer and even until frost in the autumn.

For best results, spinach should be grown in a light, loamy, very rich soil. The soil cannot be too rich. All the natural fertilizer that can be spared may be profitably mixed with the soil and applications of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia may be given after the plants have begun to grow nicely. Care should be taken in applying these chemicals not to get any on the leaves of the plants, because burning of the foliage would result. A pound of each will be enough for 25 feet of drill. It should be placed between each alternate pair of rows so that full effect may be secured. In this way, the "25 feet of drill" mentioned will really be 50 feet.

The soil should be deeply dug or plowed in September or October and made as fine as possible with the rake or harrow. Before plowing, however, natural fertilizer should be applied liberally to the surface so as to be turned under. The finer the soil is prepared the better, especially if it is somewhat heavy or clayey.

As soon as the soil has been made fine the seed may be sown. It is a good plan to make the rows about six inches apart and to drop the seeds at the rate of two or three to the inch, so as to allow for possible poor germination. If the weather is favorable during the fall, plants may be gathered and used before Thanksgiving time. It is a good plan to remove only such plants as are crowding those to be left for the spring; that is, the plants to remain over winter should not be closer together than three inches. This will allow of an early thinning in the

spring so that the final plants may be six inches apart.

In the spring the earliest sowing be made as soon as the ground can properly worked and succession sowing of the same varieties may be made at intervals of a week or two until the first of May. New Zealand spinach should be sown comparatively early in spring, regardless of the dates of sowing of other varieties. This is because it requires considerably longer to reach maturity than do the regular spinach varieties.

In this discussion special reference has been given to the climate of the north states and southern Canada. The remarks apply to similar climates. Under such conditions, it is necessary to mulch the beds when severe weather arrives. The object is less to protect the plants than to prevent the soil from thawing and freezing and thus breaking the roots or less.

It is better to cut spinach than to pull it. A sharp knife thrust just beneath the ground will sever the top and the root in the soil, thus reducing the amount of earth to be washed out also reducing the amount of labor in trimming the plants for the table. In order to get rid of the soil adhering to the leaves, small quantities of the plants should be dropped in large tubs of water and stirred around thoroughly. By allowing the water to become somewhat still the earth will settle quickly to bottom. A second washing is unnecessary, especially if the soil is loose sandy. This method is much better than using a hose or a dishpan, because earth has a better chance to settle to the bottom.

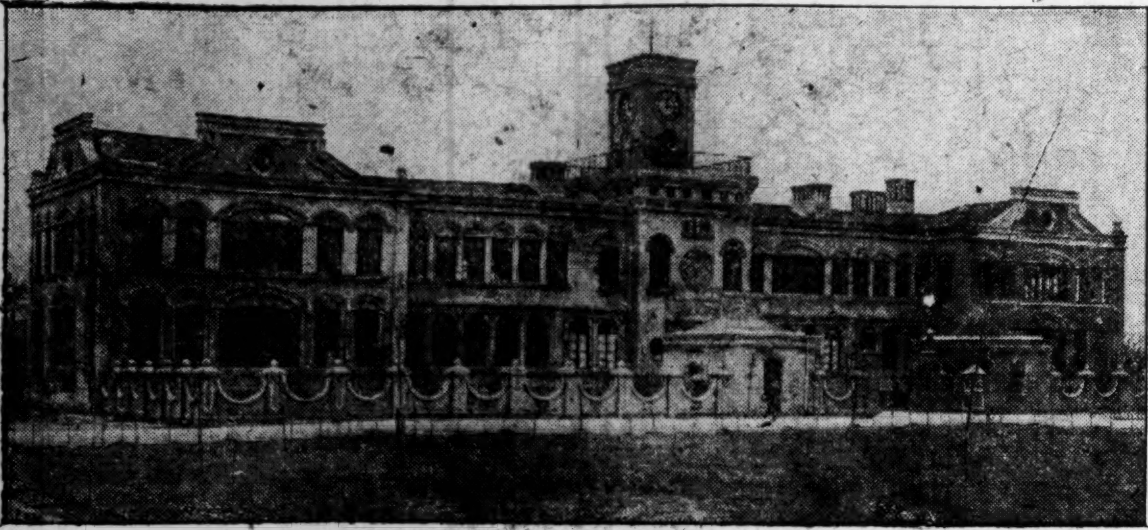
In the spring economy of the grower can be easily effected by sowing lettuce, mustard, cress or onion sets between the rows of spinach.

The most popular variety for sowing in the autumn is the prickly or Wigan spinach. For spring sowing Thick-leaved and Savoy-leaved are two known varieties. Long-standing Romaine matures a little later than the round-leaved kinds but furnishes large quantities of thick leaves with excellent texture. Victoria has heavy, broad, dark leaves. Long Season is one of the varieties for both home use and market.

THE HOUSEHOLD

PROGRESS IN FEMALE EDUCATION IN CHINA

Small thus far, but the outlook is regarded as very promising



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Main buildings, Imperial Pei Yang University—Chinese program was made in recent years to include universal education

AS an indication of the good intentions of the republican administration in China, it is noteworthy that the commissioner of education for the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi called an educational conference which opened its sittings at Canton at the beginning of the month of August. Some 600 representatives from all parts of the two provinces attended, writes a Monitor contributor, and were addressed by the commissioner, who after explaining the object of the conference pointed out that the government desired that the question of education be one of the most important that the government had to deal with since the revolution. He asked for their cooperation and assistance, and the discussions were commenced as to the methods to be adopted to insure that education would be brought within the reach of the greatest number.

Prior to the conference the commissioner of education at Canton published a return showing that there were in that city 12,649 boys between the ages of 7 and 10 (according to western reckoning, 8 and 9), and that of these only 5180 or 40 per cent attended school, while 7490 or 60 per cent, do not attend school. With girls the proportion reached by the schools was far less. Of the 11,371, who are between the ages mentioned, only 1502, or 13 per cent, go to school. Whilst, of course, it is not wise to attach great weight to Chinese statistics, these figures help to emphasize facts already known, that while education is making progress in China, it is almost entirely among the male sex, and though there is a great educational leeway to be made up in every branch, it is disproportionately great in the case of girls.

At the same time, the other side of the picture must not be overlooked, for 10 years ago very few girls' schools existed. No figures are available which can be used for purposes of comparison, but it may be noted for what it is worth that in the largest province of China there

were two years ago, according to its commissioner of education, only 2838 girl scholars as against 270,859 boys.

The reasons why education has made so little progress among the female sex in China are not far to seek. For years the one regular and orthodox way of admission into official employment was by competitive examination, and the educational system of China was devised solely with a view to these examinations, for which, of course, women were not eligible. In addition to this, the lot of women was one of semi-slavery, with no freedom of intercourse and with no mental outlook. Naturally, all these causes contributed to the women being inferior intellectually to the men. As modern education made headway, through the country, these were no lack of men, who, well educated according to the ideas of old China, had no objection to obtaining government employment, but who were never able to adapt themselves to the conditions of the new educational system. Many of them were able to pick up a medium of arithmetic and English, and so became instructors in the modern schools. From this class of unemployed scholars, too, were drawn many of the students sent to Japan and other countries, who have had such an important influence on the affairs of China during the last few months. Here are the foundations for progressive movement in the education of boys, but the veriest rudiments are wanting in the case of girls.

Any great advance towards female education has been and for some time will continue to be, impossible owing to the absence of schoolmistresses. Time, no doubt, will remedy this defect, and we may look forward to the day when education will be as general among the girls of China as it is among the boys, to the great benefit of the country. For the progress that has already been made, small though it be, China must thank the foreign missionaries of various national-

ities and creeds, who have for years been the only elevating influence in the land bearing on the female mind, and whose girls' schools will be found to have contained the germ of female education in China.

Tsai Yuan Pei, the late minister of education, included in his program universal education. This program was adopted by the advisory council, and it is to be presumed that Sun Yu Ching, his successor, will continue it. In any case the ideal of universal education has been held before Chinese eyes for so long that any half-heartedness in pursuing it will be regarded as a disgrace and a sign of failure in the new republic. The ideal may be slow of realization, but the time will come when China will be rich in an educated womanhood and will realize that the best criterion of the civilization of the country is the status of its women.

CLOAK ORNAMENTS

Have you mastered the art of daintily twisting and gathering of soft silk until one looks with wonder on what seems a perfect rose? Then you can make a thoroughly desirable garment for your newest evening wrap.

Let it be of whatever hue you consider most becoming but make for its backing either one very large or two more moderate sized silken roses, pom-pom fashion.

They can either be double or of that semi-double type which reveals a heart of gold, says the New York Herald, and they are used to define the gracefully draped fold which conceals the fastening together of the two sides directly in front. As if slightly gathered up with the finger tips, each of the loose coat fronts should be caught with one of the roses, and the outer petals, half crushing together, cover the real fastening which catches the coat fronts securely in place.

HOME HELPS

Old bedclothes may be cut up into squares and hemmed, then used for floor cloths. They make very good cloths and wear well.

Pieces of cotton flannel should be kept in every house in a convenient place, as they are very useful for polishing either silver or furniture.—Washington Herald.

For boiled icing, take a cupful of white sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water. Boil until it strings; remove from the fire and add the white of one egg, beaten stiff. Stir all well together, flavor and cover the cake when it becomes cool.

A kitchen bouquet for flavoring soups can easily be made. Take a few sprigs of parsley and wrap them around pepper corns, whole cloves, a bay leaf and other herbs that are at hand. Tie up tightly. This can be removed from the soup without trouble.—Pittsburgh Sun.

TO CLEAN PIGSKIN

I have a handsome pigskin traveling bag which had become very much soiled, writes a contributor to Harpers Bazar. When I learned that it would cost \$3 to have it cleaned, I resolved to see what I could do with it myself. I succeeded in cleaning it perfectly by simply using white soap and warm water.

First, I scrubbed it gently but thoroughly with a soft hand brush, using the soap freely and covering a whole side of the bag with one application. Then I wiped off the lather with a wet cloth and finally wiped it dry with a soft flannel cloth. The leather looked like new.

I have repeated the operation many times with equal success and with no apparent harm to the leather. Card cases, purses, etc., of pigskin may be cleaned in the same manner.

PLACING PICTURES

It is comparatively easy to hang a few large pictures, but difficult to hang many small ones. First of all, try not to hang too many, so that they will look crowded, says the Woman's Home Companion. Secondly, do not sky them. Keep them on an easy, agreeable level with the eye. Use your largest pictures as centers over large pieces of furniture and work out from them with the smaller pictures. Avoid "steps" and rows. You will find a certain amount of balance necessary to please the eye, but there must not be any indication of mathematical arrangement.

FISH SANDWICH

A Japanese sandwich is made of any kind of left-over fish, baked or boiled, says an exchange. Pick out every bit of skin and bone and flake in small pieces. Put into a saucepan with a little milk or cream to moisten, add a little butter and dusting of pepper. Work to a paste while it is heating, then cool and spread on thin slices of buttered bread.



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TRIED RECIPES

NUTMEG CAKES
USE one cupful of milk, three cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of sour cream, four eggs, five cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, and a little nutmeg. Baked in small cup cakes, these are especially nice for small children, as nursery cakes.

GRAPE CATSUP
Wash, cook and strain three quarts of Concord grapes; add two pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, and one teaspoonful of salt; boil the catsup 20 minutes and bottle it.

EGGS WITH PEPPER-SAUCE
Chop a green pepper fine and cook for several minutes in one and one-quarter tablespoonfuls of butter. Poach the eggs, and put them on rounds of unbuttered toast. Put about one and one-half teaspoonfuls of the pepper-sauce on each egg. To make a still more attractive dish, use part red pepper with the green.

SWEET POTATO CUSTARD
Beat until light five eggs, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Add three cupfuls of scalded milk. Pour this mixture over three cupfuls of sweet potato, previously boiled and grated,—one tablespoonful of butter, and one half teaspoonful of cinnamon. Beat, and bake in a buttered pudding-dish. Serve with a hot sauce.

FILLING FOR WASHINGTON PIE
Use one cupful of sugar, one egg beaten, juice and grated rind of one lemon, and one half cupful of shredded coconut with sufficient milk to moisten it. Put the ingredients in a double-boiler and cook them until the filling is thick enough to spread, or about the consistency of orange marmalade. It is best to spread before the filling is quite cold, as the cake will then absorb the flavor of the lemon. An orange may be used instead of the lemon.

GOLDEN CREAM CHEESE
Mix one cupful of grated cheese (dry pieces may be used), one tablespoonful of cornstarch, one half teaspoonful each of salt and mustard, and a shake of cayenne pepper. Add four teaspoonfuls of butter, and four tablespoonfuls of milk. Beat until smooth, and cook over hot water until well blended and creamy—about 10 minutes. Turn into a jelly tumbler and keep in a cool place. This is delicious on crackers. Two thin slices of bread with the cheese spread over them, and sprinkled with peanuts or walnuts, makes a good sandwich.

GRIDDLE SHORTCAKE
Put two cupfuls of flour and a little salt in a bowl. Dissolve one scant level teaspoonful of soda in one cupful of rich sour cream, beating while the soda effervesces. Add the cream to the flour and mix thoroughly. The dough should be soft and fluffy. It should be kneaded lightly on a board sprinkled with a little flour, and should be rolled out in a round cake just big enough to fit an ordinary frying pan. Have the frying pan heated and well greased, lay the dough in it, and cover it with a lid. Set the pan halfway back on the range, so that the shortcake will bake thoroughly without being scorched. Turn it when well browned, and brown it again on the under side. The griddle shortcake is suitable either for breakfast or for supper, and may be served with butter, fruit, or honey and cream.—Youths Companion

SEWING APRON

A very convenient apron to don when in the sewing room is made of white lawn and white dotted swiss, says the Montreal Star. This is cut 18 inches long and 27 inches wide. The swiss is placed over the lawn and both cut rounding on the lower edge. About nine inches from this edge the swiss is cut away in a sweeping curve toward the waist line and the edges are bound with narrow bias bands of lawn or narrow satin ribbon in some pretty light shade. This forms two openings like pockets for the upper part of the swiss is caught into the waistband with the lawn; this band, by the way, may be of ribbon matching that which binds the apron. In this deep pocket can be slipped the spools of thread, scissors and pieces of material on which you are working. It solves the problem of sewing on the porch, for in it are held all the necessary materials and it can be taken off and folded with the work inside if you wish to discontinue your sewing for a while.



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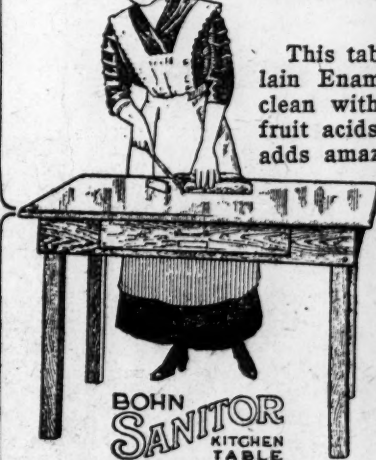
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FALL VEILS

There is still a prominence given to Shetland veils for fall wear. These are shown in fancy effects, the scroll and floral design being emphasized.

Outlining in heavy silk is given to some of the expensive veillings. Black and flesh-colored Shetland veils will be the features, though the white is holding its own, says the New York Press.

Dotted veiling in small clusters, just enough to accentuate the whiteness of the skin beneath, are to be used in Paris as a departure from the shadow effects so long in vogue.

STALE BREAD

It is generally supposed that the staleness of bread arises from its becoming actually drier by the gradual loss of water, but this is not the case. Stale bread contains almost exactly the same proportion of water as new bread after it has become completely cold, says the Bakers Weekly.

The change is merely in the internal arrangement of the molecules of the bread. A proof of this is that if we

put a stale loaf into a closely covered tin, expose it for half an hour or an hour to a heat not exceeding that of boiling water and then allow it to cool it will be restored in appearance and properties to the state of the new bread.

FUR FASHIONS

In looking through the furriers' fashions one sees about as many heads and tails as formerly, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The mode seems to be for the heads to be used in the making of the muff and the tails in the collar.

FINE DUSTER

The best thing to dust furniture is a large, soft paint brush, which has been dipped in olive oil and squeezed almost dry, says the Buffalo Commercial. This will take up every bit of dust without sending it flying about.

TO SAVE IRONING

Make house dress, aprons, dressing sacks, underwear, children's bloomers, etc., of crepe cloth to save ironing.—Harpers Bazar.

NEW FEATURES IN AUTUMN SUIT

Skirt has overlapped edges at front and back

COATS of one material over skirts of another make some of the smartest costumes of the autumn. This one includes many new features. The coat shows the mannish collar and the pointed revers that are much liked and the round cutaway fronts.

The skirt is made with over-lapped edges at the front and back. These edges are round, and consequently, they combine most satisfactorily with the shaped fronts of the coat; but there are a great many variations offered in autumn suits and this same coat can be made with straight fronts and three quarter bell sleeves if preferred.

Both coat and skirt are excellent. They can be used after this manner or for the entire costume of one material with equal propriety.

Fashionable suitings include a great many rough finished cloths, while serge will retain all its favor and broadcloth will be much used. There are two-toned corduroy velvets shown that are new and effective and the season opens with a very generous variety of fabrics as well as styles.

In the illustration, the coat is of a heavy silk while the skirt is of checked wool, but blue serge for the coat and blue and white stripes for the skirt would make a good combination.

The skirt is made in four pieces. There are seams at the sides, and front and back are finished in what is known as "envelope style," allowing opportunity for the use of the fashionable buttons. In this case, those on the skirt are made of the material, but many of the new suits show handsome bone buttons.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 30 or 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; the skirt 5 yards 27 or 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 or 2 1/2 yards 52 if there is figure or nap, 4 1/2 yards 27, 2 3/4 yards 30 or 44 if there is not. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 2 yards.

The pattern of the coat (7447) is cut



in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7507) in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

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Drama Novelties Here and Coming

HAS RARE CHARACTER SENSE



Wilton Lackaye, who acts Fagin in star cast coming to Plymouth in "Oliver Twist"

"MILESTONES" SHOWS 50 YEARS' BUSINESS AND SOCIETY CHANGE

Messrs. Bennett and Knoblauch Collaborate on an Atmospheric Comedy of the Passing of Time

NEW SHAW PLAY

New York, like London, is captivated by "Milestones," a drama by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch. Next week a third production is to be made of the play, in Chicago.

Its first audience soon fell under the tender charm of the little story which held it captive by its humor, its pathos and in one instance by its tragedy. For one melancholy figure in the unhappy spinster moves throughout the play. Its emotions are for the rest rather sentimental—fragrantly and picturesquely so in the manner of the pressed violet in the faded letter or the beauties that used to simmer from the pages of Godey's Lady's Book, says the New York Sun.

Back of every scene there is, however, the lesson of the course of the torch. Youth must surrender eventually to age, one generation, however strong

it may have been in the battle, must give place to the next—and every age must learn its own lesson. Experience teaches, but it does not enable one generation to reach wisdom except through its own experiences.

Conservative Opposes Progressive

Delicately and poetically have the authors of "Milestones" told their story in three acts each separated by a quarter of a century. In the drawing room of the new house in Kensington Gore in which the first act passes, everything is indicative of the prosperity of mid-Victorian England. This is the home of the Rhead family. The head of the shipbuilding firm of Rhead & Sibley is Sam Sibley. His partner, foreseeing that ships are to be built of iron in the future, urges union with a more progressive firm. That is looked upon as preposterous, however. The partners separate and the progressive youth associates himself with another firm of shipbuilders.

So it is not possible for John Rhead to marry Rose Sibley for several years. Then his sister Gertrude out of sympathy for her brother breaks her engagement to marry Samuel Sibley. She it is who moves like a figure of disappointed hopes throughout the drama. Twenty-five years pass before another

NEXT WEEK AT THE THEATERS

"The June Bride," Viennese operetta. Majestic theater, first time here. "Is Matrimony a Failure?" Craig stock company's revival at the Castle Square theater for one week. "Thais," with Miss Nance O'Neil in the title role, final week at the St. James theater. "Maggie Pepper," department store comedy drama, Park theater, indefinite. William T. Hodge in "The Man From Home," comedy of an Indiana lawyer among intrigues in Italy; Plymouth theater, final week. "The Quaker Girl," musical comedy, with Percival Knight and Ina Claire, Colonial theater, indefinite. "A Butterfly on the Wheel," English society drama with court scene, Shubert theater, indefinite. "The Greyhound," melodrama of schemers on transatlantic steamers, Boston theater, final week. "The Woman Hater's Club," musical comedy from Germany, with Sallie Fisher, Tremont theater, indefinite.

view of the family shows them in 1885. Just as the talk in the first act was about the introduction of "hansom cabs" and the propriety of young ladies riding in them alone, with the prevailing Dundreary lisp as the men's mode of speech, it is now Ouida's daring novels, the novelty of "The Mikado," telephones and electric lights that fix the period of this act. It is not John Rhead who is now the slighted lover, jeopardizing his happiness by his radical ideas. But the imperishability of this type is shown by the efforts of young Preece, a genius in invention, who urges that ships must now be built of steel.

Progressive Has Become Conservative

But Rhead will not hear of his theories nor of his pretensions to the hand of his daughter. A baronetcy is hanging over the Rhead family as the apotheosis of its glories. So he compels his daughter to marry a certain lord almost as old as her father. Against this sacrifice there is raised only the voice of a spinster who in the first act sacrificed her own happiness.

The same drawing room which had appeared with its decorations of the periods of artistic taste which preceded our own also appears as the scene of the last act. Now it is in accordance with the most modern ideas of British interior decoration. The young daughter of the widowed daughter of the Rheads, who was married to the elderly lord, has determined to take her happiness into her own hands. So she tells her grandfather that she is going to marry the young engineer she loves and go with him to the wilds of Canada. In vain does the knighted lover of the first act protest against her decision. She is determined. Only the cry of her mother that her marriage will leave her alone causes the latest daughter of the house of Rhead to hesitate.

Youth Breaks Own Paths

The shrill voice of the spinster once more cries out in favor of the love which had been denied to her. So only when the now wealthy Preece scorned in the preceding generation as an aspirant to the hand of Rhead's daughter, comes back rich and honored to sue once more for her is the girl free to marry the man of her choice and start for her home in the wilds of Canada.

There was no scene in all the episodes of the play so touching as the farewell of this independent granddaughter who came in to kiss her tyrannical grandfather and say farewell to her indulgent grandpa just as the curtain fell. In fact, none of the episodes of the new play—and it is wholly as a series of incidents that it must be regarded—had the same pathos as the tableau which ended the play. Here after the family skeleton of two generations had been more or less freely exhibited, was peace.

High Level of Acting

All the actors who appeared last night were brought from London to act the play; so their work is to be regarded rather in its general effect. The chances for individual distinction are slight since there is with the exception of John Rhead and his wife as well as Gertrude, the spinster sister, scarcely a character which survives throughout the action. In every act it is necessary for them to advance at least a generation.

The representation as a whole was remarkably smooth and the general level of the acting was to give the intent of the authors its full value. The play is in its episodic interest altogether novel and nearly always charming.

"HAWTHORNE, U. S. A."

Had Henry Harland been a playwright, that delightful author of "My Friend Prospero" and "The Cardinal's Snuff Box" might have evolved such a scene of delicate, impossible fancy and gracefully sentimental comedy as adorns the opening act of "Hawthorne, U. S. A.," a new drama by James Bernard Fagan, in which Douglas Fairbanks appeared as a star last evening at the Garrick theater, says the Philadelphia North American. The episode is almost as pretty, in its way, as an old-world dialogue by Austin Dobson. It is deliciously acted by Mr. Fairbanks and Irene Ferwick, and it serves as a polished prologue for a drama which, oddly enough, invades quite a different field of activity.

For "Hawthorne, U. S. A." speedily develops into a romantic comedy, in which physical prowess plays no minor role, in which the laughter of farce and the thrill of swashbuckling melodrama are intimately and piquantly associated and in which wildly improbable happenings must receive acceptance from even the least imaginative audience.

Times have certainly changed since "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Under the Red Robe" were swallowed whole. Very wisely, Mr. Fagan has not insisted on being taken too seriously. The trappings of a "Graustark" are involved

(Continued on page 14, column 1)

'THE JUNE BRIDE' AT MAJESTIC ANOTHER OPERA FROM VIENNA

Nance O'Neil to Act Here in "Thais"—"Is Matrimony a Failure" at Castle Square—Other Attractions

NEW PLAYS SEPT. 30

Weber and Fields will present "The June Bride," at the Majestic theater for two weeks, beginning Monday night. "The June Bride" is a Viennese operetta in three acts. Its score was written by Edmund Eysler, composer of "The Woman Hater's Club" and "The Love Cure." Its 20 numbers will be interpreted by an orchestra of 35 pieces. The adaptation has been freely made from the German by Edgar Smith. The story deals with the adventures of a Dutch tulip grower, whose uncle leaves him a fortune on condition that he shall perform some menial service for a month. He elects to become a man-servant in the boarding house of the mother of his sweetheart. The cast is headed by Amelia Stone and Arthur Aylesworth, who made a hit as the hotel clerk in "Over Night." Others include Flavia Arcaro, Hazel Kirke, Arthur Lipson, David Torrence, Ernest Trues, Donald MacKenzie, Henry A. Barrows, Mlle. LaGale and M. Piatov. The latter two will interpret Pavlova and Mordkin's "Gipsy Ballet," assisted by a corps of dancers.

CASTLE SQUARE

The John Craig stock company will appear 12 times next week at the Castle Square theater in the first local stock company performances of "Is Matrimony a Failure?" This farce, produced a few years ago by Belasco, was taken from the German, and gets laughter out of the situation that arises when ten husbands discover that they are not legally married. Straightway the husbands and wives of the village flock by themselves, but soon yearn to return to their firesides. John Craig, Mary Young and the full company will appear.

OTHER THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Boston—Final week of "The Greyhound," melodrama of ocean travel. Colonial—"The Quaker Girl," pretty musical comedy well acted by Percival Knight as a lively American and Miss Ina Claire as a pretty Quaker who captivates Paris.

Keith's—Vaudeville entertainment provided by Sam Chip and Mary Marble in a Dutch sketch with music; Harry Tighe and Edith Clifford in a clever singing and dancing turn; Otto brothers; six German gymnasts; Lillian Ashley; Honors and LaPrince, tumblers.

Park—Miss Rose Stahl for her fourth week here in "Maggie Pepper," in which the star impersonates a department store buyer, who has risen from cash girl, with adroit humor and emotional power.

Plymouth—Last performances in Boston, it is announced, of William T. Hodge in "The Man From Home," in which he depicts with delightful truth to type the rugged Hoosier not at all upset among intriguers in Italy.

Shubert—Second week of "A Butterfly on the Wheel," English society drama distinguished by the most authentic trial scene that has come to the stage. The

acting of the three leading men is exceptionally fine.

St. James—Continued stock company performance of "Thais," with Miss Nance O'Neil, engaged for a short period, appearing as the worldly woman, who becomes exalted through the efforts of a monk who in his turn is abased. Miss O'Neil should give a notable performance in a role for which her acting in "Judith of Bethulia," which involves not dissimilar emotions, shows her to be well cast. Robert T. Haines, excellent as the Roman lover, Theodore Friebeus as the monk, and the others continue in their present roles.

Tremont—Second week of "The Woman Hater's Club," operetta from abroad with pretty music and Miss Sallie Fisher.

PREPARATIONS FOR "ROBIN HOOD"

Elaborate preparations are being made at the Boston theater for the engagement of the De Koven opera company in the American light opera classic, "Robin Hood," which begins on Monday, Sept. 30, immediately following the long run in New York. Even the big stage of the Boston theater is none too large for the presentation of this most popular light opera which so fittingly returns to the old home of the Bostonians. A special train of eight cars is needed to carry the large company and elaborate equipment. This is the most elaborate revival of "Robin Hood" attempted. The company of 100 includes grand opera singers and even the chorus has been recruited from

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the opera organizations. From the Metropolitan Opera House, Company of New York are Bessie Abbott, soprano; Edward Wickham, contralto and Herbert Waterous, basso. Walter Hyde, the tenor, a protégé of Hans Richter, has for four seasons been a tenor at the Metropolitan, London; Carl Gantvoort, alto of the Boston Opera Company is the baritone and others are George B. Frothingham, the original Friar Tuck; Edwin Stevens, singer and comedian; Pauline Hall of "Erminie" and other successes; Gertrude Hutcheson, Phillip Sheffield and Anna Bussert. The big orchestra will be under the baton of Frank Tours, director and composer.

The De Koven opera company, which makes its first appearance at Boston with this production, has been permanently organized. The corporation includes some of the directors of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, and it is expected that at the conclusion of the short road tour that begins in Boston the organization will return to a permanent home in New York city, where other important revivals of American light operas may be presented on an elaborate scale. Reginald De Koven has just returned from Europe where he has been engaging prominent singers for these future revivals. The production of "Robin Hood" is under the personal direction of Daniel V. Arthur. The regular seat sale begins on Tuesday.

OLIVER TWIST

A performance that has so aroused the interest of theatergoers the country over is the Liebler company's revival of "Oliver Twist," which opens a fortnight engagement at the Plymouth theater, Sept. 30. The cast is superlatively good, from the quartet of stars heading it down to the artists appearing in the minor roles. Wilton Lackaye has done nothing better than Fagin in his entire career, it is said. Bill Sikes as played by Edmund Breese, is the personification of the stolid English bully of Dickens. Marie Doro's Oliver, on the other hand, is dainty as one of Shakespeare's elves, they say. Constance Collier should be vitally strong as Nancy. The remaining members of the cast have all attained prominence on the stage. The sale of seats for the engagement opens Tuesday morning, Sept. 24.

"THE TALKER"

"The Talker" will be the next play to come to the Hollis street theater, opening a limited engagement Monday, Sept. 30. This comedy by Marion Fairfax, shows American types of characters and incidents. It had a long run at the Harris theater, New York, last season. Tully Marshall, Florence Malone, Wilson Day and Warren Munsell are in the cast.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"

The best of all detective plays, "Sherlock Holmes," will be given at the Castle Square during the week of Sept. 30, in William Gillette's original version. John Craig will appear in the title role. Other plays announced at the Castle Square are "The Fourth Estate," "The Darling of the Gods," "The Girl of the Golden West," "Adele Disposes," "The Heart of Maryland."

DWIGHT ELMENDORF'S PLANS

Dwight Elmendorf, whose illustrated travel talks have become an annual event in the amusement and educational life of this city, is soon to return to Symphony hall with five new lectures on American topics, the results of his travels during the past spring and summer. This year, instead of his usual

tour of 15 weeks, he will lecture but 10 weeks, in order that he may leave early in December for an extended trip to India and the far east—subjects that will claim his attention during his season of 1913-14. The final dates in Boston are Oct. 11 and 12. Friday evening and Saturday afternoon respectively.

He will start in New York, giving five Sunday evenings and five Monday afternoons to Carnegie hall; five Tuesdays to Carnegie Music hall, Pittsburgh; five Wednesdays to Academy of Music, Philadelphia; five Thursdays to the National theater Washington, and five Friday evenings and five Saturday afternoons to Boston at Symphony hall.

This eastern circuit will begin Oct. 8 and will continue for five weeks, after which he will be heard in his western circuit—five Mondays in Minneapolis, at the Auditorium; five Tuesdays at the Pabst theater, Milwaukee; five Wednesdays to Chicago, at Orchestra hall, and five Thursdays to St. Louis, where he will be heard at the Odeon.

NATURALISTS GO ON WALKING TOUR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A series of fall excursions has been started by the Rhode Island Field Naturalists Club and yesterday the members were at Point Judith. Next week the semi-annual session of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies will open here. Prof. Charles W. Brown of Brown University will speak on the geology and geography of the metropolitan park system, and in the afternoon he will lead an illustrative excursion through Oaklawn.

AMUSEMENTS

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AUCTION SALES TICKETS

24 PUBLIC REHEARSALS

Mon., Sept. 30, \$15 Seats

Tues., Oct. 1, \$10 Seats

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Thurs., Oct. 3, \$15 Seats

Fri., Oct. 4, \$10 Seats

At 10 A. M., Symphony Hall.

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SIMPLE PLAN ENABLES THE FARMER TO SAVE SOIL HE NOW LOSES BY EROSION



Meadow in Jackson county, Mo., gullied by rains

How a group of farmers in Missouri have devised and put in practice a plan to stop soil erosion which is so simple and inexpensive that any farmer can use it himself forms the basis of an article in the *Kansas City Star* that has aroused attention of experts throughout the country. One railroad man who read the story said: "If this plan could be spread and followed it would do more good than a ten million dollar dreadnought." To assist in spreading the details of the plan the *Monitor* herewith reprints the article in full and reproduces the illustrations.

In a recent speech before a conservation congress James J. Hill said that millions of acres of fertile land in this country, especially in the West, had been swept into the streams and thence into the sea by the erosion of rains.

Today, as you ride through this country you see everywhere land gullied by rains; red and yellow clay banks exposed where once were fertile fields; and agriculture reduced because its main support has been washed away," he said. "Everyone knows that what Mr. Hill said is true. The effects of soil erosion may be seen on almost any farm in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and elsewhere. Thousands of acres of the best farm lands in Jackson county have washed down into the Missouri River and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. A ride along any of the roads of this country will show wide, crooked gullies meandering down through almost every 'draw,' its banks washed with the black land that has been carried away, and often the bed of the gully is the solid rock or the hard clayey subsoil.

Many Acres Disappear

In a motor car ride from Kansas City to Warrensburg hundreds of these gullies were seen, but in not one instance was there evidence of any attempt to prevent the waste.

The reason the waste is not stayed is that the farmers do not know how to stop it. They realize the danger. They know that one of those large, crooked gullies through a farm reduces its value materially and keeps its productiveness and its selling price down, but they have not learned how to remedy it.

A group of farmers near Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, have discovered a way to stop this soil erosion and have put the plan in operation with such complete success that the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, which investigated it, has

engaged and sent out into Kansas four young men students of the University of Kansas to teach the farmers of that state what the Johnson county farmers have learned by experience, how to keep every pound of soil at home. These four students were first taken to Warrensburg by Walter S. Dickey and shown the plan in operation and then they were sent out, wholly at the expense of the Dickey company, as missionaries of a new plan for soil conservation.

Plan Is Simple

The plan is so simple that any farmer can put it in operation himself and it is so inexpensive that no farmer is too poor to sustain the cost. A few days' work with a team and scraper and less than \$2 worth of drain tile will fill up any gully of average size and prevent it from washing.

John A. Adams has a farm of 280 acres in the rolling country southeast of Warrensburg. He is 71 years old now

View of Cross-Section of the Dam, Showing How the Drain Pipe Is Put in



around and drove out again. This gully was deeper than six feet and it was 100 feet wide in places and from its upper end several other smaller gullies branched out like the ribs of a fan and ate through the very heart of his richest land clear up and across it to his line fence. The rains had washed down

CORN GROWING IN SOIL FORMED BY RECLAMATION



Beyond this dam on Adams farm was once a big gully

and he was born on this farm. He remembers it when the greater part of it was covered with forest. Then there were no gullies in it. The roots of the forest trees and the vines and wild plants that grew thickly in the forest shade soaked up the rains that fell and held the water like a sponge does, preventing the rapid rush of flood water down the low places. But after the forest was cleared and the ground was plowed the rains that fell ran off the surface, carrying the soil with it, into the hollows where it cut gullies into the soil.

Soil Washed Away

Twenty-six years ago one of the largest gullies on his farm was so wide and long that he once drove four yoke of oxen hitched to a wagon up this gully for 50 rods and turned the four teams

from his farm fully five acres of his richest soil and it had gone forever, and each rain that came was carrying more and more of his farm away to the creek, thence to the river and on to the Gulf of Mexico.

Watching the torrents in those gullies after each rain, seeing his soil going away in a turbid stream, Mr. Adams learned the cause and nature of the torrents and the gullies they cut and he evolved a simple engineering plan to stop it.

Across the lower end of the gully, where it crossed his line and cut into the neighboring farm, he built a dam of earth which he scraped from the sides of the gully. But first he laid down in the bed of the gully a string of drain tile 24 inches in diameter. The top of the dam was level with the highest land at each side of the gully and was wide enough to be used as a road. The end of the drain tile below the dam extended far enough below the embankment to prevent it being covered and clogged with earth. The upper end, and this is the important feature of the work, ended in an elbow which stuck straight upward, and upon this he placed one joint of the pipe.

Dam Forms Lake

Now when the water from the next rain came down the gully it dammed up behind the embankment until it formed a lake deep enough for its surface to arise over the end of the upright drain pipe before any of it could get below the dam.

It is a fact that the carrying capacity of water is equal to the square of its velocity. Adams had never heard of that law of hydraulics, but he had observed that when water, heavily loaded with dissolved soil, is brought to a standstill, as in an eddy, the greater part of the silt held in solution in it will fall quickly to the bottom and that was what he had in mind when he built his dam and drain. It succeeded better than he imagined it would.

The first heavy rain after he built the dam brought down a vast quantity of water, which formed in a still lake behind the dam and overflowed into the drain pipe, but the water that sucked down through the upright pipe was almost clear, the soil in it had been deposited on the bottom.

Before the end of the first year the deposited soil had filled up the gully to the top of the drain tile. Then he set another tile upon that one and in the side of this was an eight-inch joint and from this he laid a string of eight-inch drain tile upon the newly deposited soil up the gully a distance of 20 rods. Before the end of the second year the soil deposited by the torrents down the gully

had filled it level with the top of the dam and with the sides of the gully back a distance of 20 rods. The eight-inch drain tile he had laid was then just the right distance underground to give proper drainage to the wet soil deposited in the gully and all the surface water that came down afterward ran away through the 24-inch drain pipe without cutting into the surface soil.

Gullies Are Filled Up

Twenty rods above the first dam he built another one seven feet high with a 24-inch drain pipe through it that connected with the eight-inch drain tile in the lower field and with five prongs of seven-inch tile that ran up and outward through all the branching gullies, and this filled up every gully and drained it so that when all was complete the 40-acre field that had been seamed and criss-crossed with gullies, was smooth, dry and all capable of cultivation.

The cost of all the work done upon that field, including the drain tile, was \$86. It reclaimed upwards of 10 acres of land that was absolutely worthless for any purpose. It prevented the waste of more acres and it made a 40-acre field tillable in every part.

In the field between the first and second dam were two and one half acres actually in a gully. The land there is worth now \$65 an acre, which would amount to \$162.50. As the total cost of the whole reclamation project was only \$86 this made a profit of \$96.50 on the land alone. But for 24 years that reclaimed land has been cropped and Mr. Adams says that the corn there has averaged 50 bushels to the acre and that the wheat he has grown there has averaged 30 bushels to the acre. The reclaimed land is in hay now and it is the best on the whole farm. In the 24 years his corn has averaged 30 cents a bushel and wheat 65 cents a bushel, so it doesn't take much figuring to find out that the expenditure of \$86 24 years ago has netted Mr. Adams a large profit.

If he got only 10 crops of corn from the two and one half acres that, at 50 bushels to the acre, would be 1250 bushels, and at 30 cents a bushel would amount to \$375. And 10 crops of wheat on the same land yielding 30 bushels to the acre and selling for 65 cents, would amount to \$487.50, a total of \$862.50.

Points Out Benefits

"If every farmer in the watershed of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers would do what I have done none of the soil would wash into those rivers, their waters would be clear, and instead of the Mississippi river depositing a cubic mile of sediment each year at its delta, as it does now, it would deposit nothing, and a million dollars a year would be added to the farms of the Mississippi valley."

J. H. Bales is a neighbor of Mr. Adams. He has 1300 acres in his farm. He has followed the plan of Mr. Adams. He had a gully which the rains had washed out on his farm and where it crossed a road the wooden bridge over it was so wide and high that he could drive a covered wagon under it. At that point he put in a dam with a 15-inch drain pipe having an elbow inlet on the upper side. The entire cost of the pipe he used was \$1.50. In three years the soil washed down the gully has filled it level up to a depth of 12 feet and he plows straight across it and has a crop of corn where the gully was.

J. H. Christopher, owner of the Perle Springs lakes and hotel near Warrensburg, has 1500 acres and he not only keeps every pound of soil on his farms by the dam and drain system, but he has applied it to the improvement of roads.

WHERE GULLY IS FILLED BY SEDIMENT



Top of drain pipe on Adams farm shows result of plan to save soil lost by erosion

deep and wide and was increasing in size each year. The mouth of this gully wound through a low, swampy field that was too wet to till and emptied into a creek that meandered through the swamp. Mr. Adams began by straightening the creek so that it followed his line fence. Then he built a dam at the mouth of the gully with a crooked pipe similar to those in the other dams and he laid tile in the swamp that drained it so that this year he has corn all over it so that will average 50 bushels to the acre. Between the mouth of the gully and its source, three-fourths of a mile above, he built five dams and now there is no trace of a gully and all is under cultivation.

"Now," said Mr. Adams, "not a pound of my land can leave me. I am holding it all. Not only that, but I am catching and holding the very best surface loam of my neighbors' farms that washes over upon my land."

"My system of dams has made me a lot of money in another way. After I first built them there were several years when it was so dry that my neighbors had to sell their cattle. But in my dams I had stored enough water to carry my live stock through. That was before the dams all filled up with soil."

"It is not the cropping of the land that exhausts the land; it is the washing of the rich surface loam into the creeks. The top 12 inches of the farm is

Why Creeks Are Muddy

"The creeks of Missouri all run clear water 50 years ago," says Mr. Christopher. "Now they run mud and it is all the rich surface loam from the farms. And it is all waste that might be saved with a little expense and work."

Mr. Christopher has a level field on his farm one-half a mile long and a quarter of a mile that was a gully 15 feet deep 12 years ago. He filled it up with one dam and a piece of drain tile with an elbow joint that cost \$1.60.

He has a lake several acres in extent formed by a dam. Across this dam a road runs which ascends a steep hill at each end. He keeps building up this dam with the soil that washes from the hills down the road ditches. The rains bring down the soil to each side of the dam and he pulls it with a scraper to the top of the dam. Enough soil washed down in one year to raise the dam two feet across its whole length of 100 feet.

"I have applied this same idea to the building of roads elsewhere," he said. "Not a particle of soil should be allowed to wash past a public road. As it is now the roadmakers scrape the dirt

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from each side of the road up to the middle, leaving a ditch on each side. Where the road runs at a level that is all right. But if the road runs down hill the 'gully washes,' or big rains rush in torrents down the ditches, carrying the soil down to the hollows, where it runs through a culvert beneath the road and so on across somebody's fields, washing them away, too, and carrying the soil down into the creeks.

"I would make every culvert a dam with an elbow drain pipe through it exactly on the plan followed by Mr. Adams on his farm, and I would have the roadway close to the lower side of

the right of way with no ditch on its lower side. Then the water from the hills would run down into the dam at the lowest place in the road and the soil would settle there. When the dam filled up I would scrape the washed-down soil up on the road and keep up this practice until I had filled up that hollow as much as was practicable. I have demonstrated in actual practice in a road treated this way along my farm that enough soil was washed down in one year to raise up a piece of road 200 feet long 4½ feet in one year. In this way you would soon have all the roads almost level."

ELECTRIC WORKS GO TO HOLDING COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With the incorporation of the Merchants Public Utilities Company of Indianapolis, the rumors that have been afloat in regard to a probable change in the ownership of the Merchants Heat & Light Company have been verified, says the News. The new company, which is incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$4,000,000, becomes the holding company which takes over the Merchants Heat & Light Company at once.

It is understood that outside financial interests have put \$1,000,000 cash into the new concern.

The Merchants Heat & Light Company manufactures electric current for light and power. It was the outgrowth of an idea of H. P. Wasson, who, some years ago, felt that he was paying too high a price for the electric lighting of his department store. He decided to install a small electric plant to light his store. Mr. Wasson consulted an engineer and was advised also to include a heating plant. When some of his merchant neighbors heard of his plan they proposed to him that he light and heat their places also, and from that proposition the Merchants Heat & Light Company was born.

The original purpose was to furnish light, heat and power to business houses downtown, but since then it has been extended to cover a large number of factories and manufacturing industries all over the city as well as residences.

In retiring the stock of the Merchants Heat & Light Company at the rate of two for one, the amount involved will be \$1,000,000. Against this sum the new investors are said to have invested \$1,000,000. This will represent a total of

\$2,000,000 worth of common stock in the Merchants Public Utilities Company. The other \$2,000,000 of the \$4,000,000 authorized capital stock represents an authorized issue of \$2,000,000 preferred stock.

HEMLOCK TREE BARK UTILIZED

VICTORIA, B. C.—A new industry for British Columbia—one that promises to be a valuable side product to lumbering—has been inaugurated by the Powell River Pulp & Lumber Company at their camps at Turnour Island and King river this year. The company during the present season has stripped its hemlock logs of their bark with the intention either of exporting the bark for use in tanning factories, or if tariff difficulties prevent this, of building a small plant for the purpose of rendering the bark into tanning extract.

According to Inspector Black of the provincial timber department, who recently visited the company's camps, there are about 4000 to 5000 cords of bark stacked up ready for export, and stripping on a larger scale is to be done. If this process is followed generally among the coast loggers, it is possible that a very extensive business in hemlock bark and tanning extract will be brought to the Pacific coast.

WOMEN PROGRESSIVES MEET
BROCKTON, Mass.—Women Progressives held an enrolment meeting in the Marston building Friday night in support of former Mayor Charles Williamson for Congress.

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, SEPT. 21, 1912

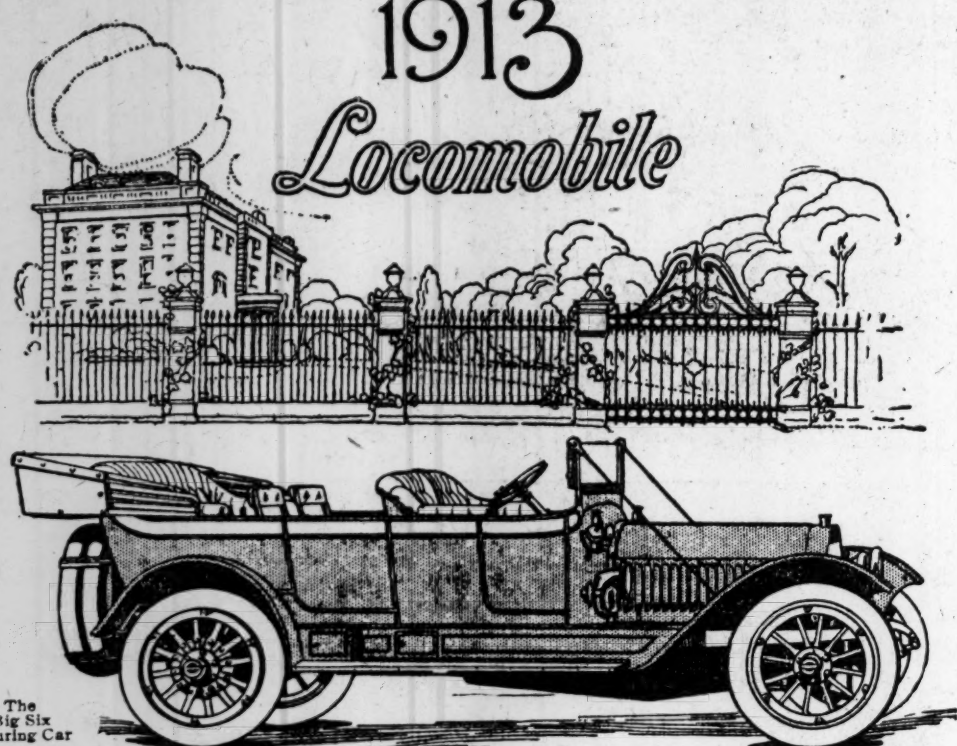
We Can Serve You

The First National is big enough to provide every service demanded by the great industrial organizations of New England, yet it numbers among its depositors many merchants and manufacturers with a less volume of business who find its great resources a bulwark of safety, and its personal interest in their financial affairs helpful and welcome.

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In 1913 it combines increased power with more good features than any other car, further increasing its leadership.

Entirely new designs of belted bodies with flush sides, all hinges concealed and door handles inside. Costliest Electric Lighting. Consumes least power. Gives best results at all speeds. Locomobile Ten-Inch Upholstery. Cast Aluminum Cowl Dash. Rain-vision Windshield, Integral with Dash. Silk Mohair Top covering and top boot. Continuous Mahogany Sheer Rail. Disc Starter for starting motor. O. D. Tires, Demountable Rims, with 2 spares.

Tires carried at rear. Car in lateral balance. Drop Forged Tire Brackets built into Chassis. Ventilated Windshield. Running Boards entirely unencumbered, all battery and tool compartments being concealed. Compressed air fills tires and cleans upholstery. Telescoping Parcel Compartment in panelled leather, entirely across back of front seats. Pockets in all doors and front seat quarters. Folding Foot Rests. Telescoping Robe Rail. Cocoa Floor Covering on tonneau 1 1/2 in. thick.

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CLAIMS FRANCE IS LOSING HOLD ON AUTO TRADE

Comparatively Small Number
of Motor Cars Sold in
France by French Manu-
facturers

How rapidly France is losing its hold on the world's automobile trade, on which it at one time exercised a practical monopoly, is not generally known on this side of the water, says a writer in Automobile Topics.

Nor has anyone here any conception of the comparatively small number of motor cars actually sold in France by French manufacturers. By far the greater number of the cars are sent abroad, and as the export field is being invaded by the United States, England and Germany, France is rapidly losing ground even outside its own limits.

A New York man, who is heavily interested in automobiles, and who desired to take a good look at the French industry, has just returned from his trip through the French factories, and the result of his investigations must come as a shock to many good people to whom the French industry has seemed so impressive.

PROBLEMS FOR MAKERS OF COMMERCIAL CAR BODIES

Manufacturers and Body-Builders Must Adhere to Plans
of Cooperations if Best Results for Both Are to Be
Obtained

At present manufacturers of trucks are somewhat at the call of the fancies of individual customers or of old-fashioned wagon makers, says a writer in Automobile Topics. The weight of the horse-drawn wagon was not an important point in the past, as it did not prevent the loading abilities of the vehicle and in many instances several hundred pounds on the heavy side was even a distinct advantage. The additional weight may have been accounted for by supplementing angle irons to stay the upright pillars, consequently making the vehicle more robust.

The advent of the motor truck has changed all this, and today the wagon maker is confronted with a more obtuse problem—how to cut down weight and at the same time maintain strength and rigidity. The adverse factors to be considered are speed and vibration. The latter is the result of the former, and in order to combat them additional iron work has to be brought into play. There is no doubt that a body that is

suited to a certain class of business can be adapted to almost any chassis, but when the number of different trades is considered it is a simple matter to conjecture the multiplicity of types there are involved.

Then again, up to the present, there has been no standardization of chassis frame dimensions; nor will the recent standardization efforts of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers begin to be effective for many months to come.

It resolves itself, therefore, to this; manufacturers and body-builders must resolve to adhere to the plans of co-operation already under way and endeavor to arrive at some standards, and then fail not of adopting them—so that everybody will benefit.

This can best be accomplished by mutual exchanges of ideas on such matters of standards as interest the outside public. It stands to reason that if a dumping body is required, the same chassis cannot be applied to a manufacturer of pipe, running anywhere from 14 to 18 feet in length. It would be much as though a pleasure car manufacturer was trying to utilize a runabout chassis for a seven-passenger limousine, or a chassis intended for a limousine being utilized for two bucket seats with a five-foot tail trailing behind.

Apart from any standards that may be laid down and followed, however, there are many considerations that require careful study. It is proposed to show a few of these and the results they may have upon the chassis if disregarded. This is just as important as the correct design of the chassis itself.

The coal business offers an excellent illustration of various methods and types applied to one trade. The weight usually carried varies from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds, with 15,000 as a good happy medium. Side chutes, rear chutes, dual chutes and side and rear dumps are everyday types that can be seen on the streets.

The chassis is intended, say for 15,500 pounds, which allows 1500 for the body and 14,000 load. For every pound over 1500 that is added to the weight of the body, in all fairness to the manufacturer of the chassis, a pound should be deducted from the permissible load. But is it done?

There are trucks running around New York, for instance, sold as, and intended to carry 15,500 pounds net body and load, that are working at nearly a 20 per cent overload all the time. Yet the manufacturer is blamed for the springs taking a "set" or the frame sagging. In addition to the load feature there is the speed at which the vehicles travel. Ten to 12 miles per hour is fast enough for 24,000 pounds to be propelled along the street, aside from the deleterious effect increased speed has upon the mechanism.

A Glance Through

"Shops of Quality"

will quickly show you if that department offers anything you want. If not, it may remind you of many things you need and can buy at good savings.

The same aim that guides the Monitor in making its news wholesome and reliable governs its purpose to have all its advertising clean and honest. Whatever you read in the Monitor—advertising, editorial or news—you can rest assured has been carefully selected.

News of Interest to Automobolists

GREAT DEMAND FOR SPACE AT NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Manufacturers of Cars, Motorcycles and Accessories
Preparing for Greatest
Business Ever Known

TO BE HELD JAN. 11-25

Judging from the applications for exhibition space being made for the thirtieth national automobile show, which is to be held in Grand Central palace and Madison square garden, New York, Jan. 11-25, it is evident that manufacturers of automobiles, motorcycles and accessories are preparing for the greatest year's business in the history of the industry.

Application blanks and diagrams of the floor space for both buildings were issued only a few days ago and the requests for space are coming in at such a rate as to indicate that the show next winter will eclipse any exhibition of its kind ever held anywhere.

Like the shows of the past two years, the forthcoming exhibition will be two shows in one in both the Grand Central palace and Madison square garden. From Jan. 11 to Jan. 18, which is to be known as the "Part One period," passenger-carrying or pleasure vehicles will be shown in both buildings. During the "Part Two period" from Jan. 20 to 23, commercial vehicles will be shown in both buildings, while accessories will be on display during the two weeks.

The amount of preliminary detail to be attended to for this exhibition is so big that the show committee of the Automobile Board of Trade, under whose auspices the exhibition will be held, has been working on the details since early spring. A plan of decoration for both the garden and palace is being worked out, which will be unusually attractive. While the interior of the Grand Central palace is beautiful without added decoration, it will be even more so after the show committee has put its plan into effect.

The number of requests already at hand for space in the Grand Central palace indicates that the building will be completely filled with exhibitors. The garden, as usual, will be filled from basement to dome with exhibits. Merle L. Downs, secretary of the show committee of the Automobile Board of Trade, has increased his staff of employees in order to meet the demand for information and application blanks.

MOTOR BOATS IN FINAL RACES ON HUDSON RIVER

Vita and Humpty Dumpty
Are Victors in Contests
Friday Showing Some
Very Fast Work

NEW YORK—Some remarkably fast racing is expected today in the annual national motor boat race regatta on the Hudson river as the mile trials and the free-for-all will bring the events to a close. Two races were run off Friday. In the morning six boats started to go eight times around the triangle, or 60 miles in all. Only those that had finished in one or more of the series races were qualified to start in this race and handicaps were based in the speed shown in the shorter races. To make things more interesting the boats were started according to their allowances, those receiving the most time going first.

The Flinders was first away and she was followed by Vita, Gunfire, Jr., Muirmaid, Big Balaam and Peter Pan V. In the order named. Peter Pan started 1h. 50m. after the Flinders. After completing one round of the course Peter Pan was forced to withdraw. Later the Gunfire, Jr., withdrew. Then the Muirmaid dropped out and Vita and Flinders raced together. On the last leg Vita took the lead, but Big Balaam was gaining fast and going down stream she overtook the Flinders but could not quite catch the Vita, which boat won from Big Balaam by 11s. Flinders was third, 39s. astern. The closeness of the finishes shows how good the handicapping was.

In the afternoon the boats raced over a 30-mile course under the rules governing the restricted classes. There were five starters. When the signal was made the Debutante was not ready and the committee allowed Noel Sampson, her owner, to start whenever he could get his boat going. The Debutante was 1h. 17m. 7s. late at the line, but she made a very good showing after that. This time the little Humpty Dumpty did the best work. She went four times around the triangle very steadily and completed the 30 miles in 1h. 30m. 60s. This was at the rate of 25.71 nautical, or 29.40 statute, miles an hour. The elapsed time of the Debutante was only 2m. 38s. slower than that of the Humpty Dumpty, and considering that she is a larger boat with smaller power it was a very good performance.

"I am convinced that the mind of Bonaparte or Wellington was more open to general impressions at Wagram or Vittoria than is the mind of the fourth rate golfer when waiting at the tee for his turn to strike off. He may have 10 minutes to wait, but venture not to 'pass the time of day' with this solemn man who is making a toil of a pleasure. He is conniving over his hoard of petty maxims; he is mentally rehearsing all the things that he must do and avoid when he addresses himself to his ball, and you must not address yourself to him during these 10 minutes of entranced attention. If you nod and say 'Good morning, Smith' he starts and frowns. After he has been beaten he will grumble at dinner; he will say that you 'put him off his game.' Yet he has no 'game' to be 'put off,' and everybody knows it. The true player has none of these airs; he is not struggling with his will, and think-

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Sept. 21.....From 6:14 p. m. to 5:52 a. m.
Sept. 22.....From 6:12 p. m. to 5:43 a. m.
Sept. 23.....From 6:10 p. m. to 5:34 a. m.
Sept. 24.....From 6:09 p. m. to 5:35 a. m.
Sept. 25.....From 6:07 p. m. to 5:36 a. m.
Sept. 26.....From 6:05 p. m. to 5:37 a. m.
Sept. 27.....From 6:03 p. m. to 5:38 a. m.
Sept. 28.....From 6:02 p. m. to 5:39 a. m.

FUNCTION AND PURPOSE OF "BREAKER STRIP" IN TIRES

"There are still occasional tire users who do not fully understand the function and purpose of the 'breaker strip,' which lies along the tread of the Good-year automobile tire, concealed by the tough rubber of the tread. The explanations occasionally given for the presence of the breaker strip are entertaining, to say the least, remarks C. M. McCreery, Boston branch manager of the Good-year Tire & Rubber Company, makers of the famous No-Rim-Cut tire.

"The breaker strip is put in a tire to take the shocks, which obstructions in the road are likely to give to a tire, before they can reach the organic part of the tire. It plays no part in the strength or efficiency of the casing, but is simply an armor belt around the outside of the tire to protect it from injury.

"The body of the tire, to give the best results, is made of fairly close-woven fabric placed at an angle of 45 degrees. The tread rubber, to give the best wearing qualities, is made thick and tough, and while in service exerts a drag on the fabric tending to pull it loose. The breaker strip should be put in with the threads running around the circumference of the tire, instead of at an angle of 45 degrees, as this more effectively takes up the shocks without transferring them to the carcass and better resists the drag on the rubber pulling it away from the tire fabric.

"When sharp stones or glass cut the tread rubber, in many cases the abrasion is stopped at the breaker strip, preventing the water and dirt getting down to the main fabric, thereby preventing the tire being water soaked or sand blistered to quite an extent. As the breaker strip is the nearest fabric to the road, it receives all the cuts, water, dirt and sand, and should be made, so far as possible, to resist damage caused by them. For this reason, we wish an open fabric which can be more effectively united to the rubber. On the other hand, we wish a closely twisted yarn, tightly woven, to avoid becoming spongy when water soaked, thereby letting go from the rubber. We believe that our rivet fabric is the best compromise between these



C. M. McCREERY

two qualities, as it is made from closely twisted yarn, tightly woven, to make it as waterproof as possible, but leaving large holes at intervals through it, which results in the formation of large rivets of rubber, making a fabric, which is more closely united to the rubber than any ordinary loose woven fabric, and at the same time it is more waterproof after the tread has been cut.

"Always bear in mind when you have breaker strip trouble, that undoubtedly this has saved the tire from much more serious injury at a much more vital point in its construction. To obtain the best results from breaker strips, there should be a cushion of rubber between the breaker strip, and the main fabric of the tire."

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The following is taken from the Winnipeg Town Topics and is a rather amusing criticism of the writings of one of our famous golf authors. I am not going to say anything for or against the clever article, but as it interested me it will probably interest those who may not have seen it before.

"An American critic, Mr. Haultain, in the Atlantic Monthly, writes on the 'Secret of Golf.' It is not enough for him to know that we must keep our eyes on the ball, resisting all nature's temptations to regard more beautiful objects, such as 'the pied Arcturus of the earth, the constellated flower that never fades—the daisies, 'not to put too fine a point to it.'"

It is not enough to know that we must keep our eyes on the ball. How can we keep our eyes on the ball? asks Mr. Haultain. These are not questions to put to the caddy. Must the eye be on the top of the ball, or the back of the ball, or the grass behind the ball? are the constant speculative doubts of the earnest and hopeless duffer.

"We must look at the confounded ball," says Mr. Haultain, in such a stern and exclusive way that "all the other impressions that are exciting sensations at the moment fall into the field of inattention." Obviously the self-conscious struggler can never thus regard the small elusive sphere. The proper stance of his feet, the proper grip of his hands, the swing of his body, the drawing in or letting out of his arms, are all dancing in his mind, and he cannot let them fall into the field of inattention." So his eye wanders from the ball and he adds another bad hit to his performance. Now the player looks at the ball, thinks about nothing, and sends the ball where he ought to go.

The duffer studies strange photographic diagrams of golfers apparently within a closely barred cage, and tries to reproduce the attitudes in front of a mirror. The player never looks at such puerilities; he merely plays the game. In Mr. Haultain's opinion golf is "educative and edifying," and "the most rigid tester of constitution in the world," because the player must always be "willing" to see the ball, on the top, or at the back and all the rest of it. Surely the true player never thinks of such matters.

"I am convinced that the mind of Bonaparte or Wellington was more open to general impressions at Wagram or Vittoria than is the mind of the fourth rate golfer when waiting at the tee for his turn to strike off. He may have 10 minutes to wait, but venture not to 'pass the time of day' with this solemn man who is making a toil of a pleasure. He is conniving over his hoard of petty maxims; he is mentally rehearsing all the things that he must do and avoid when he addresses himself to his ball, and you must not address yourself to him during these 10 minutes of entranced attention. If you nod and say 'Good morning, Smith' he starts and frowns. After he has been beaten he will grumble at dinner; he will say that you 'put him off his game.' Yet he has no 'game' to be 'put off,' and everybody knows it. The true player has none of these airs; he is not struggling with his will, and think-

ing of great writers, he has not 'this ultra and extreme rigidity' which in Mr. Haultain's view 'makes golf so intensely interesting.' He finds that a 'seven-fold process' passes in each mind at every stroke. He quotes Lech and Bear, Knepe and Kaes, and Pfau, and a whole 'who's who' of German philosophers on the philosophy of attention; he quotes 30 in all. May they give their attention to the mental process of a mar who is playing a bowl of 'googlies.' I suppose about seventy times seven processes occur between the moment when the bowler raises his hand and the moment when the batsman raises his bat. Mr. Haultain, after producing a budget of learning, decides that 'your theorist is not apt to make a good golfer.' This is true; a good golfer, like a poet, 'is born to be so.' He does not speculate; he plays.

AMERICAN CARS FOR HOLLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Until about six months ago it was practically impossible to dispose of an American-made automobile in Holland, owing to current prejudice that they were inferior to the French and German makes. Not long ago, however, some American cars were introduced, and in less than six months' time over 50 machines have been sold by the agent.

The Studebaker car is now being introduced and pushed by another agent who is meeting with the same signal success. Both of these cars sell at about \$1200, which is about the least the Dutch buyer will pay, they having the opinion that anything cheaper would be too inferior. The percentage of the population in Holland which is able and willing to purchase automobiles is much smaller than in the United States, but there is a good field here for American cars, if properly worked.

MOTOR CYCLE NOTES

A new motorcycle club has been organized in Aberdeen, N. D.

J. H. Donehue of New York has been recommended by the board of directors of the F. A. M. as manager of the federation's new touring bureau.

Two Australian motorcycleists—L. R. Munro and P. Power—are in the United States en route on a jaunt around the world. The riders left Australia in April and have already toured England, Scotland and a part of continental Europe.

AUTO LICENSES SHOW INCREASE
TRENTON, N. J.—The state motor vehicle commissioner has submitted to the state treasurer a report of the finances of his office for the year ending Aug. 31 which shows that the receipts from all sources, including licenses, for the year were \$440,509.98, as compared with \$359,012.70 collected in 1911, a gain of \$81,497.10.

PITTSBURGH TO DETROIT IN ONE DAY IN A LOZIER

New "Light Six" Driven by
Turcotte, Sent Over Worst
Roads in Two States in
Fast Time

From Pittsburgh to Detroit in a day, over the worst roads in Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, is the record just made by a "Light Six," the latest product of the Lozier Motor Company.

Although not formally announced by the company, it has been known to the automobile trade for some time that a new Lozier of the "Light Six" type was soon to be placed on the market. For the past three months, it is said, the car has been undergoing a series of road and factory tests in the vicinity of Detroit. A trip to the Alleghenies was in the nature of a strenuous final test for the purpose of observing the performance of the car in severe cross-country work.

With J. G. Perrin, chief engineer of the Lozier Company, and Jack Turcotte, of the testing department, as crew, the car spent some time in the mountains around and east of Pittsburgh. Mr. Perrin was obliged to return by train.

"Take her back to Detroit tomorrow—try to make it in one day" were the final injunctions of the chief engineer to Turcotte. The Pittsburgh-Cleveland trip takes in parts of the worst roads in both Ohio and Pennsylvania. The majority of motorists either take the trip by making wide detours or ship their machines by freight. It attempted at all, it is considered a good day's work for a motor car. Turcotte left Pittsburgh at 5 a. m. and made Cleveland at 11 o'clock the same morning.

After an hour's stay in Cleveland, the trip to Toledo and thence to Detroit was undertaken. Conditions on the 90 mile stretch from Toledo to Detroit were in keeping with its reputation of being "the worst trip in Michigan." A half hour's delay for supper in a small town outside of Toledo brought the car into Detroit at 10 p. m. For the distance of 342 miles, as registered by the speedometer, the car made the remarkable running time of 13 1/2 hours or an average of 25.7 miles per hour for the entire trip. Although the rough conditions of the road kept the motor turning up at high speed, but two quarts of water were used from Pittsburgh to Detroit.

Lozier officials are enthusiastic over the showing of the "Light Six" and regard it as a fitting performance for the new addition to the line.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The new Overland Model 90 runabout has recently been received at the offices of Connell & McKone, New England agents for that car. It has been attracting much attention and the agents state that they have taken a number of orders for it.

An automobile parade with no less than 2000 machines in line, a balloon ascension with the passengers riding in an automobile substituted for a basket, exhibitions in skillful driving, a dinner and addresses by advertising men of national reputation will be among the features of the national salesmanship and advertising convention to be held in Indianapolis, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 8 and 9.

J. W. Bowman, the local distributor of the Stevens-Duryea cars, writes his Boston office from London that he expects to be home on the 25th and will be ready to begin deliveries of the model C-Six, the 1913 product of the Stevens-Duryea Company. Upon his return the salesroom will be removed to 91 Massachusetts avenue, near Commonwealth, where a full line of the new models will be carried.

Arrangements are gradually being completed by the trade committee of the Automobile Board of Trade for the sales managers' convention to be held at the headquarters of the Automobile Board of Trade, 7 East Forty-second street, New York, Monday, Sept. 30, and Tuesday, Oct. 1. The committee has just announced that the following subjects will be discussed: Freight, shipping, motor car equipment, enclosed bodies, selling and advertising, territory and discount, annual models.

Statements that a Lozier car would be entered in the coming Vanderbilt cup race at Milwaukee with the backing of the company, published in recent issues of several trade and newspapers, are denied by C. A. Emise, sales manager of the Lozier Company. "The stories evidently arose from the fact that we recently sold the car in which Ralph Mulford won the last Vanderbilt race to a Milwaukee man" said Mr. Emise. "With the sale of this car, however, it was distinctly understood that under no conditions was it to be entered in this year's Vanderbilt contest. The car together with the Vanderbilt Cup, will probably be used for exhibition purposes during the three days' racing in Milwaukee, but for this purpose only."

FISK UNIVERSITY HEAD RESIGNS
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The resignation of President George A. Gates of Fisk University, the noted colored institution of learning here, is announced.

Tires of Synthetic Rubber

SALE OF LOW PRICED U. S. CARS GROWS IN ENGLAND

Almost as Many Sold in First Six Months of This Year as Total Number for 1911.—Has Proved Its Good Qualities

WASHINGTON—The invasion of the English market by American makers of low-priced automobiles continues unabated. The sales are increasing rapidly from year to year. The number of American cars sold in England in 1909 was 427. In 1910 the number increased to 1101. In 1911 it increased to 3734, and during the first six months of the present year it had touched 3327, or almost the total for the whole of 1911. The value of this export in 1911 was \$3,000,000, and it is estimated that the results for 1912 will double that figure.

The difficulty with the English manufacturers is that they do not have the capital to operate as cheaply as the manufacturers in the United States. The largest output of cars in that country is probably only one-fortieth that of the correspondingly largest American firm. Competition in prices is thus out of the question. Another difficulty has been the fact that the English manufacturers have for years regarded the low-price car as more or less of a side line, and have concentrated their energies on the medium and high-price vehicles, the United States meantime having specialized on the cars of cheaper price.

The brilliant success which has attended the introduction of American motor cars on the British market is strongly reflected in an article in one of the London newspapers in which it was recently stated that a traveler on an automobile journey from the north of England to London reported that a very large number of cars were met, and that two out of every three were low-price American cars. Commenting on this situation, Consul General John L. Griffiths at London, says that, "in the last three or four years there has been a wide English demand for low-priced American cars," and that "the demand is growing notwithstanding an earnest effort to check it."

"The users of the inexpensive American cars," continues Mr. Griffiths, "say they find them more economical, even if they do not last so long, than cars which cost several times as much, and which must rapidly deteriorate in value." It is said that a two-seat runabout of American manufacture is soon to be placed on the English market, to sell at \$250. It will carry two persons, and will compete with motor cycles having side-car attachments now selling at the same price.

A British automobile engineer recently

returned home after a tour of inspection of American automobile factories, and told his people that the American car was not the result either of cheap labor or cheap materials, but was of excellent quality in every respect. And he added that there was a time when it was customary to speak in deprecatory terms of the low-price American car, but that that car had now been on the British market long enough to prove completely its good qualities and was now in use by so many well satisfied purchasers in England that criticism of that sort had lost its significance.

Consul General Griffiths says that notwithstanding the developing competition in England, "there is no good reason why there should be any falling off in the sale of American cars on the English market, provided the present high standard is maintained; indeed, there are many reasons why the sales should continue."

The following extract from the London Times of recent date on "The Coming of the Cheap Car," gives an excellent idea of the fine impression the American low-price car has made in Great Britain. After claiming certain advantages for the higher grade of English-made cars, and also of moderately priced motor cars, ranging in value from \$1400 to \$2433, attention is called to the inferior position of the British manufacturer with regard to cheap cars:

"It would be invidious to mention particular makes in this article, but it may be said in general that the cheap British-made car is now enduring a good deal of effective competition from America, France, Germany and Belgium, and that it will have to improve or endure more serious competition in the future. To take one instance—there are cars made in the United States some by the tens of thousands a year, which are, for quality and price combined, as yet unapproached by any British manufacturer. This may be an unpalatable statement to some of the English manufacturers of this type, but it can hardly be denied that the competition of the cheap American car is only just beginning; that the old accusations of want of reliability, durability and lack of finish are disadvantages which are more theoretical than real nowadays; and that the majority of cheap American and French cars today are much better than those of a year or two ago."

DR. DUISBERG SHOWS GOOD AUTO TIRES OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Eminent German Chemist Says His Set Has Been Driven 4000 Miles—Kaiser Has Only Other

NOT FOR SALE YET

NEW YORK—Dr. Carl Duisberg, the eminent chemist and president of the large color works at Elberfeld, Germany, lectured in the Great hall of the College of the City of New York recently on the strides that Germany has taken in the development of chemical industries, particularly on synthetic rubber.

"I will refer to one of the greatest successes and yet one of the most difficult problems of the chemical industry," he said, "namely, the production of synthetic rubber."

"I am proud of the fact that its production was successfully accomplished in the works which are under my management, and that I was able to follow every stage of this important discovery."

"The old world, you know, owes its knowledge of natural rubber to the new. Yes, this wonderful product became known in Europe shortly after Columbus discovered America. Therefore, if I, coming from across the ocean, now bring you this colloid prepared there synthetically, I merely repay my part of the debt which we owe America."

Two assistants of Dr. Duisberg rolled out before the audience two excellent specimens of rubber automobile tires, one a heavy 5½-inch tire, the other a smaller 4-inch tire.

"I took them off my automobiles before coming to America," continued the chemist. "Yes, they are made of synthetically prepared rubber, the product of my establishment."

Both of the tires, Dr. Duisberg explained, had run over 4000 miles, considered a good guarantee for any tire on the present market, and yet they appeared to be just as good as new, and this notwithstanding the fact that they had been driven on heavy automobiles. The original tread had not yet worn off, and the only evidence of wear, in fact, was the seasoning of the original rubber color to a light brown.

"You may have received the impression," he said, "that the problem of preparing this rubber—understanding that it is real rubber and not a substitute for rubber—had been solved. Yet, if you ask me to answer you honestly and truly when synthetic rubber will bring the millions which prophets see in its exploitation, I must reply that I do not know."

"The stone is rolling and we will see to it that it reaches its destination. The end in view is this, that artificial rubber may soon play as important a role in the markets of the world as does natural rubber. Synthetic rubber, let me say, will surely not appear on the market in the immediate future."

Chief interest centered in the automobile tires.

"There are only two sets of them in use," Dr. Duisberg explained. "One is used by the Emperor, the other by me."

HOW GRIT GETS IN CARBURETOR
When, in cleaning out a carburetor one finds a lot of dirt, mostly in the form of grit, in the float chamber, it seems very curious. At first one is inclined to attribute this to dirt in the gasoline, but this can only be the case when there are no effective filters between the tank and the float chamber. In one car where there are two filters, both very fine, between the tank and the float, it has been noticed that there is a whole lot of grit in the float chamber in a thousand miles running. The only way it can do this is through the tiny hole of an eighth of an inch in diameter at the top of the float chamber provided to allow the gasoline to run out if the chamber should flood.

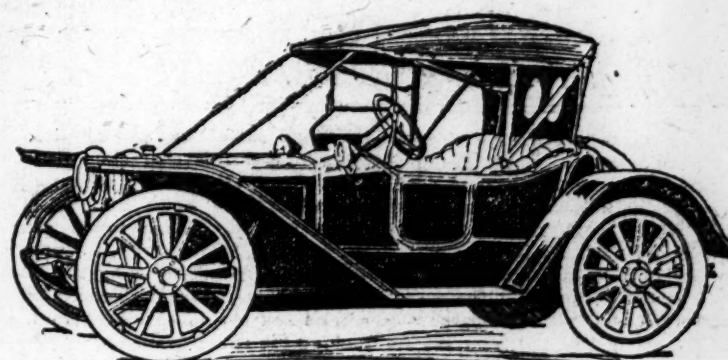
PIERRE LOTI ARRIVES
NEW YORK—Pierre Loti, the French naval officer and author, arrived here today by the Savoie, to supervise rehearsals of his Chinese play, "The Daughter of Heaven," soon to be produced in this city.

TWO WRENCHES WILL DO
Two wrenches wired in place, pointing in opposite directions, like wheel spokes may temporarily replace a broken steering wheel.

REMOVAL SALE Stevens-Duryea AUTOMOBILES

On October 1st we move to our new salesrooms
91 Massachusetts Ave.
Rebuilt Cars at lowest prices
NOW
The J. W. Bowman Co.
911 BOYLSTON STREET

Actual sales last fiscal year over preceding year—Gain 183 per cent
Actual sales first month this year over same last year—Gain 200 per cent



Self AMERICAN Starting

The "American Scout" (Type 22A) \$1475
Fully Equipped

Strictly a 2-passenger car. Motor, four-cylinders, 24-inch bore, 5-inch stroke. Wheel base 100 inches; tires 30x3½ inch; front and rear on Q. D. demountable rims. \$175 includes regular equipment as follows:
\$50 Warner speedometer; fine plate glass

wind shield; Disco self-starter; electric dash and tail light supplied by a large storage battery; gas head lights supplied by Prestolite gas tank; fine mohair top and curtains; high tension magneto and storage battery with coil; 1 extra rim; combination circular tire holder and luggage box; horn, jack, tools and repair outfit.

¶ The "American Scout" for 1913 is the most fascinating car in the world to drive. It is just the car for the man or woman whose requirements—social or business—demand a stylish two-passenger car. Fly 40 miles or creep 4 miles an hour on "high"—no jarring or jolting. Just pleasure.
¶ Handsome catalogue on request. Demonstrations at your pleasure.

The "American Traveler" (Type 56A) \$4500
The "American Tourist" (Type 34A) \$2350

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Roberts & Sherburne, Inc.

J. W. Hamilton, Manager
TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
121 Massachusetts Ave.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS, 563 BOYLSTON STREET AFTER OCTOBER 1st.

LONG AUTO TRIP MUCH ENJOYED IN AMERICAN CAR

The Entire Trip Covered a Distance of 3228 Miles From Indianapolis Through New England

Hundreds of thousands of Americans spend at least part of their vacations on railroad trains, traveling to and from the resorts where they seek summer recreation. It is rather unusual to see a person who plans a vacation trip completely ignore the time cards and prepare for a five weeks' trip entirely independent of railroads. But that is what E. B. Hull, of Indianapolis, did recently.

Of course, there was a reason for this unique procedure; two reasons, in fact. The first was that Mr. Hull, who is a Monon railroad conductor, gets enough train riding to satisfy any ordinary person, while earning his salary. The other reason was that he owned an American "Tourist." Following are extracts from the letter written by him to the American Motors Company on his arrival home.

"Leaving Boston after a 40 mile drive along the ocean we followed the valley of the Merrimack through Manchester and Concord, N. H., northward through the White mountains as far as Bretton Woods.

"Returning by way of Keene, N. H., we crossed the Green mountains from Brattleboro to Bennington, Vt., encountering miles of exceedingly rough roads, steep and rocky and in many places too narrow for vehicles to pass. The road wound upward through thick woods and during the entire forenoon we passed but three houses and met but one vehicle, a single buggy occupied by a lady who obligingly took to the ditch filled by a mountain stream, that we might pass.

"From Bennington we passed through Saratoga Springs and on the region of lovely Lake George, lying like a gem at the foot of the Adirondacks. Skirting its western shore we advanced to the mountains, finding the wildest and most picturesque part of our trip in this locality. Most of the roads are narrow and winding up steep grades and in many places were trails through the woods.

"Returning to civilization, we explored the beautiful lake region of central New York and then turned westward well satisfied with our trip.

"Having just returned from a five weeks' trip through the eastern states, it occurred to me that you might be interested in the performance of my 'American 34' which I purchased last April.

"My wife and I left Indianapolis July 26 accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Sweet, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Our route led through Richmond, Springfield, Bucyrus, Elyria and Cleveland, thence through Erie and Buffalo and across New York state to Albany. Crossing the Hudson at this point we reached Pittsfield in the heart of the Berkshire hills after a steep climb over Taconic mountain. Near Pittsfield we paid our respects to Mt. Greylock, the highest point in Massachusetts, 3500 feet above sea level although we were informed that motorists usually detoured at the foot. We had no difficulty in making the climb and

RAMBLER SERVICE BUILDING WILL OPEN NEXT MONTH

The new Rambler sales and service building in the newer Back Bay district of Boston will be dedicated and formally opened to the public next month. The building is at Commonwealth avenue and Hinsdale and Cummington streets.

It is an imposing four story fire proof structure. It is 216 feet long, has a frontage on Commonwealth avenue, and is set back 127 feet with an open space attractively graded and laid out. The property has been leased for a term of 12 years at a rental of \$102,000.

The exterior is very attractive. The total floor area is 60,000 square feet. The building will be used for show rooms and sales and service headquarters of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company for Boston and its vicinity. Everything has been so arranged as to give plenty of light and air and at the same time to make the building as nearly fire proof as possible.

No expense has been spared in making the building an imposing addition to the newer automobile district of Boston. The opening of the building means that the Thomas B. Jeffery Company is in a position to take even better care of its owners than in the past. The thousands of satisfied owners who actually know what Jeffery service is, are the best advertisement that this company has.

OFF TO AUGUSTA TO BUILD STATION

Engineers and architects employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company left the city today for Augusta, Me., to begin work immediately on the erection of a \$70,000 station. This is one of the many depots to be erected by the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

R. & L. HAS NEW BOSTON BRANCH
The R. & L. Company of New York has opened a branch office in Boston for the distribution of Garford cars in New England territory. The company is now located in the Thomas building, 915 Boylston street, and the four-story structure eventually will be devoted entirely to the pleasure and commercial cars of this firm. Both types may be seen on the first floor of the building at present. P. C. Chrysler is in charge of the Boston branch and his son G. R. Chrysler is assistant manager.

They were well repaid by the grand view from the top.

"From Pittsfield to Springfield over the famous 'Jacob's Ladder,' now a fine macadam road, and thence across the beautiful Connecticut valley through Worcester and on to Boston gave us two more days of magnificent scenery and fine highways.

"Before leaving Indianapolis we had driven our car 2200 miles, while this trip covered a distance of 3228 miles, making a total of 5428 miles. Our engine and carburetor were never touched on the entire trip and we consumed but five gallons of lubricating oil. The gasoline used averaged a little better than 15 miles to the gallon with an average cost of 18c per gallon."

AUTO MAPS W. B. Clarke, Co
Guide Books 26 & 28 Tremont St.

AUTO FRATERNITY TALKS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY

INDIANAPOLIS—A stone National highway from New York to San Francisco, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1915, in time for the Panama exposition, is the dream of the automobile fraternity.

The plan provides for the setting aside of 1 per cent of its gross receipts for one year by every automobile and sundry manufacturing concern which participates. The amount is to be paid either in three yearly installments of one third of 1 per cent each, or five yearly installments of one fifth of 1 per cent each. No deviation is to be made from this plan.

Already practically every Indianapolis manufacturer has signified his intention of acceding to the arrangement, and at a recent dinner in Indianapolis better than \$300,000 was assured in 27 minutes. Owing to her larger output Detroit promises to outdo Indianapolis. The city by the lake has begun activities, and large additions to the purse are sure to be forthcoming.

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 will provide \$5000 for each mile of the roadway to be spent for materials which

will be delivered on the ground out of the general fund.

The road "oper" is to be constructed by the counties through which it passes, under direction of war department engineers. The course of the roadway will be determined by a national commission of experts.

Simultaneously with activities in Detroit and Indianapolis, work will be carried on among the manufacturers in Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and other important motor car centers.

The gross expense of the road, it is said, will be in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000, and the promoters claim that over 25,000 motor cars will run over it to the Panama exposition.

CLEANING THE GASOLINE TANK

Cleaning a gasoline tank with water is an unsatisfactory proceeding, unless there is some sure means of getting out the last drop of moisture after the washing has been done. If there is any doubt as to getting out the water, it is better to avoid its use by washing the tank with kerosene.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Anderson Electric Car Co., Makers of



Car

announce the opening of a direct factory branch in Boston.

THE advantages of being in direct touch at all times with the factory that built your car is obvious.

OUR service station is designed to meet the most exacting details that may arise.

COURTESY is our watchword. Square dealing our guarantee. We never call a sale complete until our customer is satisfied. You are cordially invited to visit our sales rooms and service station.

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Copley Square, 587 Boylston St. 25 Irvington St.

ALBERT WEATHERBY, Mgr.

Tel. R. B. 5100.

BOSTON

They Won't Slip
CAT'S PAW
CUSHION RUBBER HEELS
50¢ Attached All Dealers
Comfort plus safety—that's what the friction plug means. Also longer wear.
Cat's Paw Heels are made of extra quality rubber, giving greater resiliency. They have no holes to track mud and dirt into the house.
Ask your shoe man to put Cat's Paw Rubber Heels on your shoes. They cost no more than ordinary kinds—and the name is easy to remember.
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
It pays to give the public what they want. The majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Order from your jobber today.
Every time you see a black cat, think of Cat's Paw Rubber Heels.
FOSTER RUBBER CO., 105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

had no difficulty in making the climb and

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"MILESTONES" SHOW REVEALS 50 YEARS BUSINESS CHANGE

(Continued from page ten)

In this new offering, but the treatment is utterly unlike the method employed in that popular "best seller." The hand of satire in Mr. Fagan's pictures of the impoverished, distressful, petty Balkan kingdom of Borrovina is keenly discerned.

The piece is presented as a whimsical, breezy and refreshing fairy tale, in which the amazing adventures of the resourceful young American hero in his pursuit of the dainty crown princess are disclosed with just enough simulation of verity to entertain, but quite without any of the pompous solemnity that so often makes of mere romantic "costume" drama a weariness to the spectator.

Rudolph Rassendyll was not more resourceful in the land of Zenda than is the "nervy" young Hawthorne in Borrovina; but Anthony Hope took his author with apparent seriousness.

The ingratiating Mr. Fairbanks has not been so well placed since the days of "A Gentleman From Mississippi." He is captivatingly spontaneous in voice and action, charmingly naturalistic and never forgetful of the purport of his vehicle. It is impossible not to be at once thrilled and amused when the vigorous and irrepressible Hawthorne fairly leaps upon the neck of the haughty "pretender," at the exciting close of act two. Irene Fenwick, although occasionally over-weighted in the melodramatic moments, is a comely and winning heroine.

"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"

Facile expression, ironic humor, irreverent wit, grotesque misrepresentation, whimsical fancy—in short, most of the usual manifestations of the unbalanced abilities of the author—are displayed in Bernard Shaw's latest theatrical concoction, "Fanny's First Play," presented in the Comedy theater, to the frequent, though not constant, amusement of a crowded audience. The literary fireworks constitute a large proportion of the pyrotechnic display, and the abundance of comic incident—some new, but much of which has been well tested in a thousand antecedent farces—is sufficient to insure the success of the show with that great mass of the theater-going population which only wants to laugh, and can and will laugh at anything. Mr. Shaw, of course, is an extraordinarily clever man, capable of wit of the most shining order and of occasionally delicious humor. Moreover, he has a keen eye for social follies and abuses and many of the instincts of the true satirist, says the New York Post.

"THE ATTACK"

John Mason appeared in New York Thursday night at the Garrick theater, when he acted Lucien Guitry's part in an English adaptation of Bernstein's "L'Assaut." In New York the play is called "The Attack," which is not quite the same thing, but will serve, says the New York Tribune.

Last February this Bernstein play "took Paris by storm." Last night it did not take New York by storm. That, however, is not the fault of the actors. The play has not sufficient interest for an American audience, and perhaps it is not sufficiently novel for an American audience. The blackmailed, or otherwise persecuted, statesman is a familiar figure on our stage. But it must be confessed that a statesman in love with a creature so enchanting as Miss Martha Hedman's Renee de Rould is not familiar on any stage, or in any country, for the reason that a personality like this young woman's is rare indeed.

A blackmailing newspaper accuses the statesman of theft of 4000 francs years ago. He is compelled to sue the author of the report for libel. He wins his suit. But the story was true, and he confesses this to the girl with whom he is in love. He can face it out, if need be, before all the rest of the world; he can accept from the world the acquittal it gives him and the enthusiasm it brings him; but he puts himself on trial before the judgment of the woman whose faith in him is his perfect.

The play will do well enough in France, as it did, but Americans will not be much moved by its story. They will be moved, though, by the masterly acting of John Mason.

Mr. Mason carried the weight of the

TRIAL SCENES POPULAR

Feature of the Drama Long Discarded Because Hackneyed in Favor Again

LIKE fashions in clothes the drama moves in cycles. Every group of two or three years has its dominating note in the cut of gowns and third acts, as well as in the nature of the material used. In the drama just now we are in a realistic period, with a romantic period just around the corner we just turned and just around the corner we are coming to. Already the romantic element is pervading our naturalistic plays, in so far as they have the happy ending that playgoers in our country prefer. We want our plays as real as possible, but a happy ending they must have. A little apart from this alternation of the realistic and the romantic is the recurrence at certain intervals of two stock theatrical scenes. One of these is the race off stage, reported by the highly excited company gathered in full strength in view of the audience. The other is the stage trial.

A decade ago no play was complete without a trial scene, whether it was the court martial of "Secret Service," the church denunciation of "Audrey" or the long string of dramas about the French revolution. Then the 10-20-30 melodramas took it up and soon had the stage trial so threadbare that all the better dramatists dropped the scene. Bissan then took it up and brought the theme of "Madam X" to a climax in a moving trial scene that was the sole explanation for the great popular success of that emotional drama.

"A Butterfly on the Wheel," now at the Shubert is an admirable example of the use of the trial scene, not introduced merely for an emotional effect, but skillfully calculated to criticize the methods by which pure justice to a defendant may be perverted into persecution by cleverness of lawyers. At the same time the authors have not neglected to entertain their auditors by an unusual understanding, for unpractised hands, of the theatrical effect.

Evelyn Beerholm's acting of the fatuous, well meaning friend of everybody, is quite the comedy pleasure of the season. Two other leading roles are well acted at the Shubert by the men, and Richie Ling does all possible in the role of the husband, who is merely a puppet of the plot.

PRESIDENT'S ECONOMY BOARD CITES SOME BUDGET SYSTEMS

The economy and efficiency commission, in its effort to learn of better methods for the preparation of national estimates, has heard from many governments as to their present systems. In the following article, the commission is authority for stating what some of the foreign representatives had to say in reply to the inquiries of the Washington commission.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S instructions for the heads of all government departments to appoint representatives to confer with the efficiency and economy commission at Washington in the preparation of a proposed national budget to be presented to Congress in December, directs attention to the labors of this commission, which began two years ago.

In his communication to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh the President says that "the United States is the only great country that does not have a budget." The chief executive is basing his statement largely on the report submitted recently by the efficiency and economy commission, which obtained its data by addressing foreign representatives and asking them to reply to 24 inquiries.

In regard to question four, "By whom must appropriation bills be voted and approved before money may be expended from the treasury?" the following, taken at random, are some of the answers from various countries:

Salvador—The annual budget, made up in such a way that all the expenditures are provided for, and with a special article for contingencies for each department or ministry, must be voted by the National Assembly. But the general treasury, to cover a voucher authorized by a ministry and changed to the article of contingencies, must require a special decree of the executive and the vote of the superior court of accounts when the expenditure is more than 25 pesos, and if it is less, the vote of the court of accounts is sufficient.

Australia—Appropriation bills must be recommended by a message of the Governor-General, voted by the House of Representatives and the Senate, and assented to by the Governor-General before the money can be expended from the treasury.

Germany—In the empire appropriation bills must be voted by the Bundesrat (federal council) as representing the various kingdoms and states, and Reichstag (imperial Parliament).

Chile—Appropriation bills must be passed by both branches and afterwards promulgated by the President of the republic, otherwise no expenditure may be made by him.

the stogy unreal lawyer, Brewster. Mr. Craig played this character with sufficient of the theatrical touch to make the points with which the scenes with Annie bristles. Annie scores most of these points, and so well are they prepared and driven home by Mr. Klein's skilful theatrical construction that the actress has but to be his instrument in making the effect.

Speaking of stage trials, it is probable that Mr. Klein would have put one in "The Third Degree," had he not been writing a star role for a woman. The whole course of the action leads up to a trial, at which Lawyer Brewster would put Captain Clinton on the stand, and by treating him to the same methods by which he wrung the "confession" from young Jeffries, show the court and the world, the effect of these methods, as to secure the youth's release through the captain's own testimony. The evidence of the visit of the wife of Jeffries, Sr., could be brought out at such a trial just as well as in the intrigue of the present third act. As has been said, however, this would conflict with the purpose of writing a star role for the woman.

Chicago is getting its first glimpse of the work of a new playwright, Basil MacDonald Hastings of England. Although his first play was produced only last February, he has already had five accepted. Another proof of the value of having a trunk full of manuscripts ready for the manager when the young writer at last hits the mark. Clyde Fitch disposed of a play only semi-occasionally during the first eight years of his playwriting, but he kept on writing just the same. When Miss Amelia Bingham came to him for a play he handed her 13 completed manuscripts. Among them was "The Climbers." That season Mr. Fitch had five new plays produced on Broadway.

In an interview Mr. Hastings said: "I completed a comedy for Messrs. Vedrenne & Eadie before I left London. It is called 'The Happy Ending,' and is satirical in its aim. I take up the story where the third and final act of an imagined other play left off, following the reunited lovers, the reconciled husband and wife and the banished villain in their further adventures. That is the point of my calling it a 'play in seven acts, starting with the fourth.'"

Mme. Bernhardt and her company plan to sail for America Nov. 23 for a five months' tour of this country. The tour will begin about Dec. 15, probably under the direction of Martin Beck, who expects to present the distinguished French actress for a few weeks at least in vaudeville in a repertoire comprising the fourth act of "Queen Elizabeth," her latest production, fifth act of "Camille," fourth act of "La Tosca," fourth act of "Theodora," third act of "Les Bouffons."

SCENE FROM "THE TALKER"



Tully Marshall and Florence Malone in new American comedy coming to the Hollis Sept. 30

period and appropriations for a current period?" brought the following replies from some of the countries:

Hungary—Every item in the estimates is compared with the corresponding figure of the preceding year, and any increase or decrease appearing there is accounted for, in the explanation, called "motivation," which accompanies the estimates of each ministry.

Ecuador—To give a better idea of the formation of the national budget bill, there is remitted to Congress the general balance of the accounts of the ministry of finance, the tables showing the duties collected on importation, exportation and the inland revenues of the republic, and furthermore, a comparative table of the expenditures called for by the public administration during the previous year, and that which serves as a basis for the formation of said bill.

Denmark—Simultaneously with the presentation to the Rigsdag of the

budget bill for the coming fiscal year, the treasury accounts for the past fiscal year are also presented to the Rigsdag.

Canada—The public accounts of the previous fiscal year and the auditor general's report thereon are usually presented to Parliament before the estimates are submitted, although there is no rule in this regard. In practice Parliament demurs at taking up the consideration of supply until the auditor general's report on the accounts of the previous fiscal year is submitted.

Austria—For the purpose of comparing the estimated expenditures of a given year with the expenditures of the preceding year (this applies to the receipts as well), a column is added to the tables of the state estimate in which the items of the preceding year are reproduced. In addition to this and for further explanation a statement of receipts and expenditures of the preceding

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year showing balances and deficits in detail is given.

Speaking about the lack of authority vested in any United States executive or administrative officer to revise the estimates which may be prepared and submitted by any head of an executive department, the efficiency and economy commission says:

"Nor is there any executive officer or any official person or group in any branch of the government required by law to consider the estimates from the viewpoint of the needs of the country or with the idea of bringing the estimated expenditures within the estimated revenue before submission to the Congress as a request for appropriation."

Referring to conditions prevailing elsewhere, the commission adds: "It will be found that this lack of provision for the consideration of estimates on the part of the executive branch of the government is at variance with the methods of preparing and submitting estimates in foreign countries. Thus, in the German empire and Great Britain the treasury department exercises a very effective control over departmental estimates."

PELEE ISLANDERS TO PUT IN PHONES

DETROIT—Residents of Pelee island propose to install a municipal telephone system on the island at a cost of about

\$10,000, and are making application to the Ontario railway board, says the Free Press.

Application is also to be made to the Canadian government for permission to use the government cable which connects the island with the mainland at Leamington.

At present there are only two telephones on the island. These are owned by the government and connect with the lighthouses. Residents are enthusiastic over the proposal for a municipal system and already 75 of them have subscribed.

MISSING INDIAN RECORDS FOUND

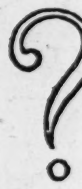
WASHINGTON—More missing papers alleged to have been withdrawn from the Indian bureau files by Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray, arrested here yesterday on the charge of concealing public records, were located at the department of justice and other places Friday night behind files in rooms where Mrs. Gray formerly worked on her investigations of Crow Indian affairs.

These related to a variety of official business concerning other tribes than the Crow Indians. Practically all the papers withdrawn from the official archives by Mrs. Gray are now reported to have been accounted for.

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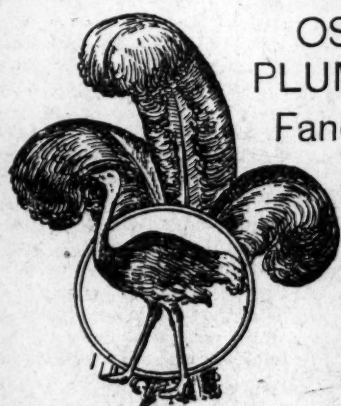
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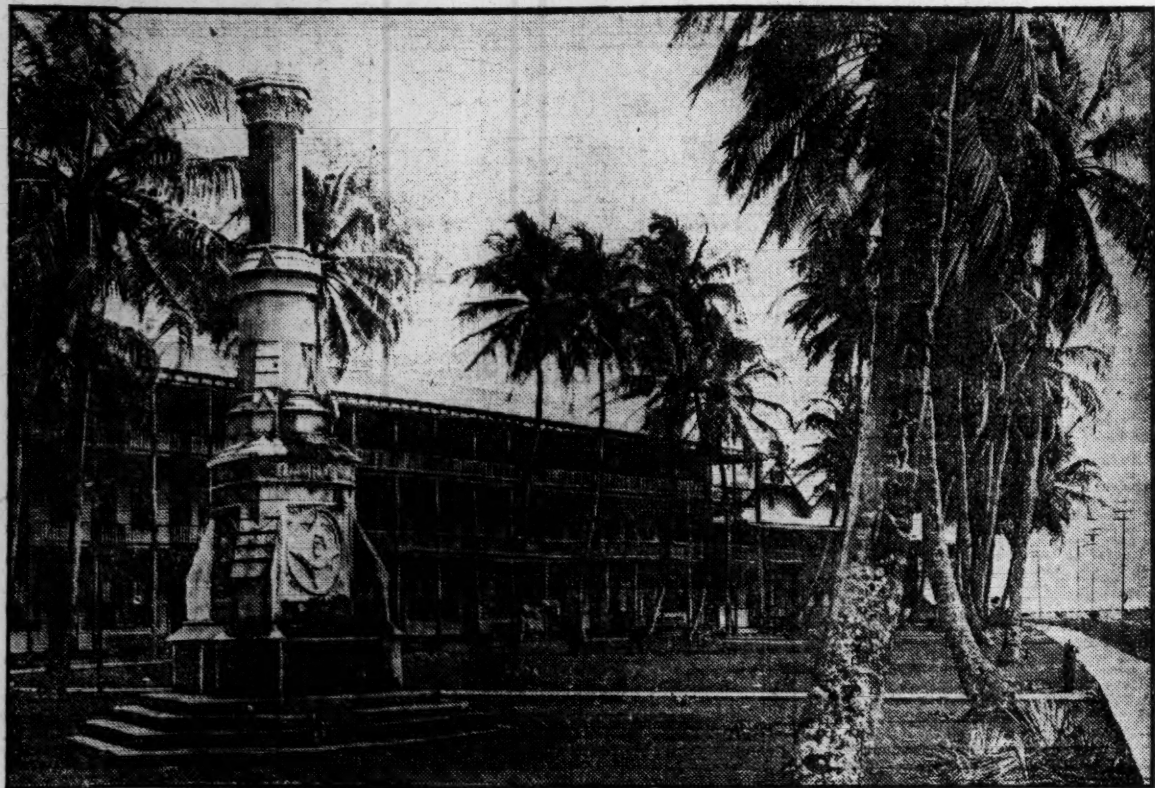
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As to Information

Even more directly concerned with the question of a national budget, the query, "What collateral information is submitted with estimates for appropriations showing actual expenditures for a past

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN UNITED STATES IS SPENDING HALF MILLION FOR NEW HOTEL AT COLON



Old Washington house and monument, Colon, C. Z., near where American government is erecting new hotel

THE monument shown in this picture was erected to Messrs. Aspinwall & Stephens, who were the builders of the old Panama railroad which was completed in the early 50s. The building, the Washington hotel, has been removed, and in its place a park has been laid out. A new hotel to cost \$500,000 is being erected by the United States government nearer the ocean, where there is fine bathing for guests.

GRAND TRUNK HAS 1168 MORE CARS

Rolling stock has been delivered to the Grand Trunk railway as follows:

In Canada—Three baggage cars from the Montreal shops; 45 refrigerator cars from the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Amherst, N. S.; 125 box cars from the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Turbot, Que.

In the United States—Ninety-three automobile cars from the American Car & Foundry Company, Detroit, completing an order for 250; 341 box cars from the Western Steel Car & Foundry Company, Hagerstown, Ill.; 512 steel coal cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company, McKees Rocks, Pa.; 50 tank cars from the American Car & Foundry Company, Milton, Pa., completing an order for 500 cars. This makes 1168 cars recently received.

AUTUMN TOURS ANNOUNCED

One of the most delightful autumnal trips has been arranged by George E. Marsters on Monday, Sept. 30. This is his annual tour to the beautiful Deerfield valley and the now modern and electrified Hoosac tunnel within grand view of the famous Ticonderoga and Hoosac mountains to Albany. Opportunity is given to enjoy the sights in the capital city, and then comes that most delightful of all boat trips, the famous sail down the Hudson river by daylight. This is an all day trip through magnificent scenery past the famous Catskills, West Point, Tarrytown and the Palisades into New York harbor.

This is the popular fall excursion, but is by no means the only one. A choice list of personally conducted tours has been arranged as follows: Sept. 24 and 25, to the White Mountains; Sept. 26, to Niagara Falls; Sept. 28, to Bermuda; Oct. 4 and 18, to Washington, Old Point and Annapolis; Oct. 11, to Gettysburg. Itineraries are sent free by George E. Marsters, 298 Washington street, Boston.

KRUEGER ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

The Gottfried Krueger Association of New York, numbering about 125 persons, having made the trip to Quebec via the Grand Trunk, left that city Tuesday for a Saguenay cruise on one of the R. & O. Company's fine steamers. They proceeded from Quebec to Montreal on Friday on the Grand Trunk and, after a brief visit returned to New York today.

HOLLAND HOUSE IMPROVED

Under the management of C. J. Willis the Holland house, New York city, is maintaining its reputation as one of the foremost hotels in the metropolis. The restaurant is under the same staff of chefs which for years has made Holland house cuisine famous. Recently many important improvements have been made, including recarpeting and redecorating.

HOTEL WEST DRAWS POLITICIANS

When Colonel Roosevelt was in Minneapolis the Hotel West served a Progressive luncheon to 700, and a few days later a dinner to 600 Democratic political workers. The Hotel West has recently become headquarters for many political factions.

DUKE COMING TO MONTREAL

MONTREAL—Word has been received from Victoria, B. C., that the Duke of Sutherland and party will arrive in Montreal on Sunday and will stay at the Windsor hotel before returning to England.

NEW YORK HOTELS HAVING GOOD SEASON

NEW YORK—Hotel men in this city seem unanimous in their appreciation of the unusually good season at this time of year, and with all the hotels there are in New York it behooves one to make reservation in advance for comfortable quarters.

George H. Newton of the Prince George hotel has just returned from Boston, where he has been rendering valuable assistance to the hotel fraternity in their present problem of handling the help question.

The Hotel Seville is doing a remarkably large business, and this hotel is one of the best kept in the city. Catering as it does to a highly respectable class of people, it is worthy of the patronage of any one wishing a select house for a short or long stay.

At the Belmont Mr. and Mrs. Edgar de Wolfe of San Francisco are making a short stay before their return trip. Mr. de Wolfe having severed his connection with the Albany at Denver. It is quite probable that in the near future Mr. de Wolfe will be located in one of the largest hotels of the East, now in process of erection. His ability is generally recognized, and he now has several tempting offers under consideration.

STRAW BALLOT AT CHAMPLAIN

The annual convention of the \$200,000 club of the New York Life Insurance Company filled Hotel Champlain in the Adirondacks to capacity the past week, nearly 200 members, many accompanied by wives and children, attending, and all sections of the United States and Canada being represented.

A straw vote polled for the three candidates in the presidential race, indicated the sentiment of the voters present to be: For Mr. Wilson 59, for Mr. Roosevelt 50, for Mr. Taft 27.

In the annual golf tournament of the club, D. P. Kingsley, entered from St. Andrews golf club, and A. S. Browne of the Country club Brookline, led the field. Heavy condition of the course accounted for the high scoring. With a handicap of four strokes and a medal card of 88 D. P. Kingsley showed the best form. A. S. Browne with his handicap of six strokes, however, tied with Mr. Kingsley and a playoff will take place soon in Massachusetts. L. S. Lindsay of St. Andrews would have tied with the leaders had he not required three putts on the last green.

G. T. PACIFIC'S EDMONTON HOTEL

MONTREAL—According to a despatch from Edmonton, contracts for the material required in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific's new \$1,500,000 hotel in that place during the coming year, will shortly be awarded by Edward Wilmann of the Canadian Stewart Company of Montreal, who has secured tenders from a number of local firms. Tenders from firms in Winnipeg and Toronto also have to be considered. Excavation is expected to be commenced within the next few days.

SCOTCH TEACHERS VISIT CANADA

One of the most interesting foreign parties to visit Canada this year was composed of Scottish teachers. They say that the success of the tour was largely due to the satisfactory preliminary arrangements made with representatives of the Grand Trunk railway at Glasgow.

TICKET AGENTS BACK HOME

The seventeenth annual convention of the International Association of Ticket Agents brought together 125 members. The party returned to Montreal from Vancouver over the Grand Trunk railway. The president of the association, J. H. Sterling of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railway, was given a silver purse.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR HUDSON TRIP

The trip from Boston to New York via the New York Central-Boston & Albany line, stopping at Albany over night and continuing down the Hudson by the day line of steamers, returning to Boston via all rail or New York outside line, is a most attractive short trip and appeals to many who can arrange for a three or four days' vacation at this time of the year.

The foliage in the Berkshires is just beginning to turn and gives promise of some glorious tints in the near future. The Ten Eyck hotel at Albany is as popular today as it was when opened 13 years ago and the house has been kept up remarkably well in that length of time. The Ten Eyck is one of an extensive chain of hotels operated by the Rockwell company, the latest addition of which is the hotel at Worcester, Mass., now in process of construction. It has been the consensus of opinion for many years that Worcester needed a first class hotel.

The scenic beauties of the Hudson river by daylight are almost too well known to warrant description. Those who have not yet taken the trip have much pleasure awaiting them.

G. T. R. MAKES AN OFFER

To satisfy complaints made by residents of Ferguson avenue, in Hamilton, Ont., with regard to the noise made by the shunting of engines in the company's yards, the Grand Trunk railway is now offering to purchase nearly the entire east side of the avenue at twice the assessed value of the land. Furthermore the company will allow any one who sells to remain on the land for one year, rent free, providing the tenant assumes the responsibility for taxes and water rates. Some 20 properties and \$69,840 are involved.

SHOREHAM TO BE IMPROVED

Hotel Shoreham, Washington, is to pass under the management of W. H. Barse on Oct. 1. Mr. Barse was for a number of years associate manager at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. The hotel is to be thoroughly improved and ready for opening about Dec. 15. New furnishings and a library are to be among the improvements.

MR. GUILD MAY VISIT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Curtis Guild, American ambassador to Russia, who is now in Boston, is expected to visit the state department before he leaves for his post in St. Petersburg.

"I suppose Mr. Guild will come to Washington to pay his respects to the department before leaving," said Mr. Wilson, acting secretary of state, on Friday. Mr. Wilson added that the ambassador's return home had not been questioned as having anything to do with the question of the Russian treaty.

SHOOT ON RANGE AT WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD—More than 100 members of the second regiment are holding their annual shoot today on the Bay state range, under command of Col. William P. Hayes. The companies are shooting for the regiment shield and other trophies.

FARMING EXPERTS TO SPEAK

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta—One hundred prominent agricultural experimenters, railway officials and government investigators have accepted invitations to address the seventh national dry farming congress to be held here Oct. 19 to 26. Thirty countries, including the United States, Russia, Turkey, France, Persia, Australia, Mexico and Hungary are to send representatives.

HARVARD OFFICIALLY OPENS ITS YEAR WITH ENROLMENT MONDAY

Harvard University officially will open its two hundred and seventy-fifth academic year next Monday morning when registration begins at the bursar's office. Officials estimate that the enrolment of students will number 2300, an increase of 38 over last year.

Entrance examinations were ended Thursday but the blue books are not corrected. This leaves the number in the entering class uncertain, but Dean Wells said today it would be as large as the 1911 class which means one of the two largest freshman classes that has ever entered Harvard. Last year the freshman class numbered 739, the largest on record.

Classes will start Wednesday and Thursday. This will give students who do not return to college until forced to by registration a chance to get settled and pick their courses for the coming year.

Registration Monday will be a signal for all the college activities to commence. The freshman reception will be the next evening. President Lowell and President Fitch of the Andover Theological Seminary will be the principal speakers.

The make-up examinations for students who missed mid-year or final examinations in past years will be held next week. The preliminary blue books of preparatory students who expect to enter next year will be corrected, and the results sent to the various applicants. The gymnasium will open, and the various classes for the students will be started under the direction of Dr. Sargent and Herr Schroeder.

The exchange professors from France and Germany will arrive and commence their courses. Professor Rudolph Eucken of Jena University is the exchange professor from Germany this year.

Prof. Emile Legouis of the Sorbonne, Paris, will serve as the French exchange professor during the first half-year, lecturing in the English department.

The dining halls will open Monday morning for breakfast and will be run under the same system as last year. This system was one of President Lowell's ideas, put into operation last season and which has proved conclusively that the college can run its own dining establishments at less cost to the students than can be offered if the meals are furnished by contract. Randall hall will be discontinued and the Foxcroft house will be opened in its place.

POLISH COLLEGE IN PENNSYLVANIA

CHICAGO—The Polish Alliance College, with the remodeled hotel Vanadium at Cambridge Springs, Pa., for its building opens Oct. 10, 1912, according to a bulletin published by the Polish paper Zgoda.

With the purpose of educating the Polish youth of the country to the highest standard of American citizenship, the alliance has purchased the hotel and a tract of land surrounding it and is fitting up a modern educational institution.

The price paid for the building, as stated in the bulletin, is \$200,000; the cost of remodeling is \$100,000. The entire tuition and the academic year's expense for the Polish American students is to be \$100.

TO HEAR ETOR ARGUMENTS

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Judge Quinn in the superior court has fixed Monday morning at Salem as the time and place for the arguments on the motion for counsel for the defense for specifications in the Etor-Giovannitti and Caruso case in the Etor trial.

The session was concluded here Friday and Monday will open in Salem.

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The Apollo Musical Club, Harrison M. Wild, conductor, has mapped out an ambitious program for the coming season, the forty-first of its existence. Its regular subscription season of four concerts, including the usual repetition of "The Messiah" in Christmas week, will be preceded by an extra concert, a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3, with Mrs. Luella Chilson-Ohrman, soprano; Mrs. Nevada Van der Veer, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; and Clarence Whitehill, bass. The soloists for the two "Messiah" performances will be Miss Agnes Kimball, soprano; Miss Marie S. Langston, contralto; Arthur Hackett, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass. The third concert will be the cantata, "Ruth," by Georg Schumann. This distinguished German composer-conductor will be brought to America to conduct this performance, Feb. 24, with the following soloists: Miss Florence Hinkle, soprano; Miss Rosalie Wirthlin, contralto, and Arthur Rosalie, bass. It should be mentioned that the Apollo Club gave the first American presentation of this work two seasons ago. The final concert, April 7, will be Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," with Mrs. Mabel Sharp Herdier, soprano; Paul Althouse, tenor; Leon Rains and Herbert Miller, baritone. All the concerts will take place as usual in the Auditorium theater, and the chorus of 300 singers will be assisted by the full Theodore Thomas orchestra.

It is intimated in responsible sources that the differences between the Italian publishing house of Ricordi and the management of the Chicago Grand Opera Company have been adjusted. This will mean that some of Puccini's operas and the later works of Verdi, which were dropped from the company's repertoire last season because of the alleged unreasonable demands of the publishers, will find their way again to presentation at the auditorium. Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" has been taken and as many more of this composer's operas will be available, minus last year's restrictions, as the Chicago management may care to present.

While patrons of grand opera are awaiting the opening of the regular season in November, they can find pleasure and entertainment in a new operatic venture that will be launched Monday, Sept. 30, when the new Fine Arts theater will be dedicated. Music hall in the Fine Arts building has been transformed during the summer into a finely equipped playhouse with a seating capacity of 550—Chicago's first "little theater." For the opening performance on the above date Manager Andreas Dippel of the Chicago Grand Opera Company will present Wolf-Ferrari's dainty opera, "The Secret of Susanne" with a cast of artists drawn from his company, chief among whom are Miss Alice Zeppilli, Alfredo Costa and Francesco Daddi. Mr. Pavelli, one of the well-known conductors of the parent company, will be musical director. The above cast is the same that made this one-act opera such a favorite last season. The chief features of the new playhouse are a box circle in place of the old balcony and a concealed orchestra pit with a capacity of 25 musicians.

TRAVEL MARSTERS AUTUMN TOURS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

Oct. 4 and 18	Washington, D.C. Old Point, Annapolis, Philadelphia and New York, 8 days...\$33.50	Sept. 30	QUEBEC
Sept. 24	White Mountains	Sept. 28	BERMUDA
and 26	Crawford Notch, Bretton Woods, Bethlehem, Profile House and The Flume, six and eight day tours...\$34 and \$38	Oct. 5, 9, 16, 28	Tours of eight, nine and twelve days, an ocean trip and four to eight days on shore
Sept. 30	Niagara Falls	Oct. 11	GETTYSBURG
	Hudson River and New York, 6 days...\$32		Caverns of Luray, and Washington, D. C. 7 days...\$38

Sept. 26 and 30 Hudson River by Day \$18
OCT. 8 Albany and New York City (Four Days)

INDEPENDENT TOURS EXPENSES INCLUDED
Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River and Rapids and Montreal—5 days, \$32; same, including Niagara Falls and Toronto, 6 days, \$44. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, Quebec and Montreal, 6 days, \$45. White Mountains, Quebec and Saguenay River, 7 days, \$40. Quebec, Montreal and White Mts., 7 days, \$34.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30—ANNUAL TOUR
DEERFIELD VALLEY, HOOSAC TUNNEL, ALBANY
Six Days \$6 HUDSON RIVER BY DAY \$6 Six Days
NEW YORK INCLUDING NIAGARA FALLS \$14
Complete Itineraries Free. Call or Write.
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Via Rail and Boat, Daily and Sunday.
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OHIO LIGHT PLANT CHANGES HANDS

FOSTORIA, O.—The transfer of the plant of the Standard Light & Power Company to Field W. Sweeney of New York, as trustee for the American Gas & Electric Company, recently authorized by the state utilities commission for a consideration of \$82,500, has been made. The new company will modernize the plant taken over, both outside and in, and will later connect with both Tiffin and Fremont, transmitting power from either city and after this has been done the local plant will be used for emergencies.

INSPECTION OF ARTILLERY MEN

HULL, Mass.—Inspection of the provisional regiment of the coast artillery corps of Boston harbor is being made today in accordance with the orders of Col. Adam Slaker, district commander. This is part of the infantry field exercises of the regiment which are held here. These will continue until Sept. 28.

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Express Sailings Tuesdays
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Sailings on SATURDAYS for THE MEDITERRANEAN
Three Winter Cruises to the Panama Canal and West Indies
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Fastest and Best
Montreal—Bristol, Eng
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1000 Miles River & Gulf
14 Days Ocean
Write today for sailing times and plans. Any Tourist Agent, or Canadian Southern S. S. Ltd., 230 St. James St. MONTREAL

WHITE STAR LINE
BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
Arable, Sept. 24, 9 A. M.; Oct. 22, Nov. 19
"Cymric," Oct. 6, 9 A. M.; Oct. 24, Nov. 20
"One class cabin (11) service, \$50 upward."
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Cannes, Sept. 28, 11 A. M.; Crete, Oct. 19
LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
One class cabin (11) service, \$50 upward.
Bohemian, Sept. 28, 11 A. M.; Nov. 2
Wulfriden, Oct. 6, 9 A. M.; Nov. 3
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All the Way by Water
The Great White Star Line
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Eastern Steamship Corporation

225
BOSTON-NEW YORK
Via Trolley and Boat
Special through car leaves Postoffice sq. daily and Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Tickets and information at Post. Dep't., Bay State St. By. Co., 309 Washington St.
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER, 75c
STEAMSHIP TICKETS
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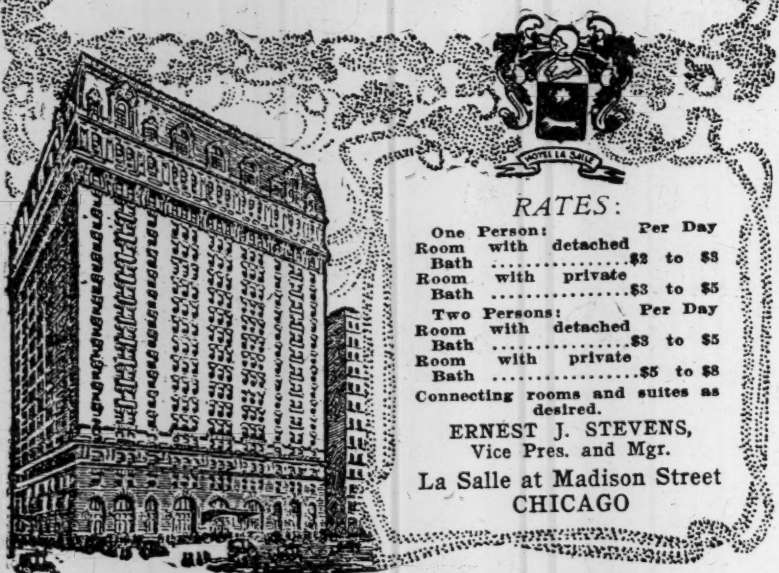
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FLAWS ARE PICKED IN STAGE CLOTHES THAT ARE PERFECT

Writer Argues That Creased Trousers and Hard Campaigners' Boots Unmarred Are Not Realistic

SHOULD LOOK TRUE

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

AT DIFFERENT times we have lightly touched on matters concerning the stage, a place or institution in which so many are interested and that gives pleasure to so many. In this paper we purpose to examine certain peculiarities of theatrical costume in the hope that there may be a speedy reform. Theatrical costume, it must be remembered, does not necessarily mean that which clothes Roman senators and sixteenth century braves; it means as well those clothes that are worn by the characters in plays, the scenes of which are laid in the present. Of ladies' clothes we do not presume to say anything, except that, though sometimes bewildering, they are always beautiful. It is the clothes of the male actors that we speak of today, though we may forget our intentions when it comes to footwear.

Let us set our scene; the office in London or New York of a successful firm of solicitors will do, the time can be about 11 o'clock in the morning and the characters what the reader can picture for himself quite as well as we can. Enters the junior partner, a shrewd young man with a cool head except where his chivalrous feeling towards an American or British female in distress is concerned. The seniors are older hands and they don't care a bit when many things happen that make their junior perfectly wretched. We shall bring them in soon but in the meantime they must stay in their offices (2nd and 3d at R and C) where they are holding their "eats of air" in their hands, the evening being warm, to put them on a moment before their cues. Observe their junior partner as to his legs; do you see how beautifully his trousers hang, how there is just enough crease in them, how they are neither too long nor too short?

Such trousers as those are only produced by artists that add industry to genius, and they cost a good deal, as trousers go. But when you have noticed what we speak of please reflect whether trousers that look so beautiful as that are practical. Does this junior partner ever sit down, or does he do his work like Hawthorne, standing at a desk? We feel sure that a solicitor under 35, who never sat down, would not get a really good chance to read constitutional law,

which he must do if he is to be a cabinet minister.

We admit that such trousers as we see help to make a beautiful stage picture, but this is an age of realism and the stage is no exception; in every way is sought a convincing verisimilitude. Now, then, this being so, is it art to have the junior wear trousers that do not bag at the knees? Would it not be more effective and truer to have him wear his trousers well bagged at the knee and in that way show the audience that the solicitor was taken from the life?

Reckoning a professional man's working day at anything over eight hours, allowing the better part of this for desk work, what result can you get save bagged trousers? We have been unable to find any authorities that give the respective tensile strength of trousers in Great Britain and in the dryer climate of the United States, but in either area the strain is very great. We admit that this reform would probably meet with opposition from leading men, but the difficulty perhaps might be solved by an adjustment in salaries; no bagginess, no raise; some or much bagginess, more salary.

Have you ever paid close attention to the sporting drama, we mean plays in which everybody is more or less horse, or is living in the bush or doing rough walking of some sort? You have, of course, well, does it not strike you that the leggings, breeches and boots are very fresh looking for that kind of thing? Watch those leggings the next time, and you will observe that they have a look of newness reeking of the shop. See those beautiful breeches, full over the thigh, clean at the knees, with just the right folds. When Harry St. Leger Brabazon incidentally lets the beautiful tourist in the green velvet know that he has been campaigning these seven years in Athabasca or some other likely place, do his breeches bear him out?

Ah, Harry, campaigning is hard on breeches; it is not your fault; you are paid to act, not to analyze; but the fact is that your breeches show that they have taken no harder journey than from the stage to your dressing room. What the stage-manager ought to have done, if he had the courage, was to make you ride an unruly horse every morning and then your breeches would have been more convincing. Or he could have bought you a pair of thoroughly worn second-hand breeches that would have told a story of hard rides and midnight vigils. But you might not have liked that.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT NEAR COLUMBIA, Mo.—Work will begin shortly on the \$130,000 redbutment to be built on the Missouri river near Rutland by the United States government.

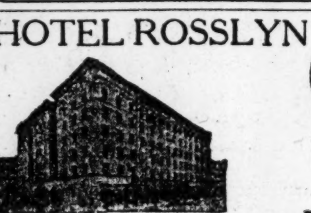
CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA



Hotel Lankershim

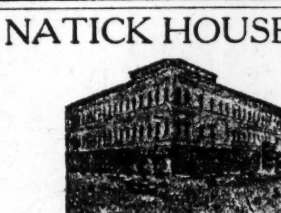
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A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee



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Write for booklet and all desired information.
William H. Chestman, Manager

JOY OF GARDEN FELT BY AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Austen Chamberlain at the opening of a flower show recently said that though he was not certain of his claim to be regarded as a horticulturist he certainly was a lover of flowers.

Until recent times he had always lived among gardens, but since Parliament had taken to sitting the greater part of the year he generally found himself confined to London with a little strip of garden dignified by the name of garden, common to his own and to about a dozen other houses.

After having been there about five years he was one day seized with the determination to garden. Seizing his little son's spade he had worked with it until it broke, and then he had gone out and bought a few stray plants and carrying them home with pride, had planted them. He felt sure that there was nothing more profitable and pleasant in many ways than gardening.

SALVAGE CRAFT FOR SUBMARINES

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH—A new submarine salvage vessel ordered by the admiralty from Messrs. Vickers will be stationed at Sheerness shortly. This vessel, known as yard craft No. 96, is 180 feet long and 44 feet in beam, and is capable of lifting a weight of 1200 tons.

She is so fitted that she can be used as a water tank when not required for

other service. Her trials were considered so satisfactory that the admiralty have ordered two more of a smaller design, one to be stationed at Portsmouth and one at Dundee.

Another vessel for the submarine service which is almost completed is the depot ship Maidstone. This ship will provide berthing, victualling and storage accommodation for a full flotilla of submarines, and is fitted with a workshop and a foundry, as well as ample storage for torpedoes. She is fitted with oil tanks capable of storing 1000 tons of oil for the use of submarines, in addition to her own fuel supply of 460 tons of coal. The cost of this ship is £138,302.

HIDE PARK POSTAL CHANGES

Announcement has been made of the transfer of 40 streets in the Hyde Park postal station to the Mattapan post-office and five others to the Roslindale postal station, to take effect on Sept. 18. The changes in the territories in question will also include the collection of mail from boxes.

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



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Situated in the fashionable residential district of the north side, and within 10 minutes' walk of all Retail Stores, Theatres, Public Library, Masonic Temple, Art Institute, etc.

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Especially adapted for TRANSIENT VISITORS who desire to be located away from the noise, congestion and discomforts of the business center.

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Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50

Single rooms with bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00

Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00

(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co. Owners and Managers.

The Blackstone Chicago

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400 rooms, 800 rooms with bath.

Sample rooms unequalled.

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Huntington Avenue, Between and Blagden Streets, BOSTON

Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

BRETTON WOODS

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON

WM. S. KENNEY MGR OPEN UNTIL OCT. 21

THE MOUNT PLEASANT

D. J. TRUDEAU MGR OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1

Through Pullman Service

Ideal Tour

Bretton Woods is Only 8 1/2 Hours from Boston. Through Pullman Service.

NEW YORK BOSTON

KENNETH RIDGE, WATCH HILL, R. I.

OPEN ALL YEAR. A restful, satisfying place with all the advantages of a club or private home. Highest standard of service maintained in all departments. Week-end and motoring parties should make advance reservations. For terms and information apply

KENNETH RIDGE CO., WATCH HILL, R. I.

COLONIAL INN

CONCORD, MASS.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

FREDERICK SUTTER, Proprietor.

Cook's Restaurant

ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS

88 Boylston Street, Boston

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue

RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.

Convenient to subway and orchestra car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephones. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103d STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.

Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.

European Plan. Special rates or leases for suites.

THE MADISON SQUARE

37 Madison Ave. NEW YORK 40 East 28th St.

Facing Madison Square Park

"The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—billings service, free from discrimination.

"The Madison Square" is a residential hotel, but desirable transient guests are accommodated. Reservations should be made in advance. Inquiries will have immediate attention.

BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK

REASONABLE RATES REMODELED and REFURNISHED

ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

New Hotel Hanover

ARCH AND 12TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up without bath; \$1.50 per day and up with bath. Remodeled and refurnished throughout. Booklet on application.

HOTEL OSTEND

Boston Ave. and Boardwalk, ATLANTIC CITY.

Capacity 500. Every room ocean view, hot and cold sea water bathing, running water in bedrooms. New booklet and calendar. N. Y. Booking Office, 1180 Broadway, telephone 4748 Madison Square, 1122 Broadway, telephone 1872 Madison Square. Autos at train. D. P. RAHTER

NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. R. BONAPACE

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Sign O' the Green Lantern

TEA ROOM

Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea
Special Dishes and Luncheons for Private Parties
Served Upon Short Notice
104 MT. AUBURN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAFE LAFAYETTE

FRENCH RESTAURANT

ROOMS and BOARD

1125 Boylston Street
Cor. Hemenway
Tel. 5093-J. B. B. BOSTON

The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.,

Near Massachusetts Avenue

FRENCH-AND AMERICAN CUISINE

MODERATE PRICES

MUSIC

Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons

THE GARDEN INN

144 So. Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams

THE DUTCH GARDEN

115 So. Dearborn St., near Monroe

Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch

SHOOSHAN'S CAFE

PAR EXCELLENCE

146 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON

Massachusetts Chambers

ADVERTISING COOPERATES IN SUPPLYING HUMAN NEEDS

Works in Harmony With the Law of Supply and Demand—Truth, Wholesomeness, Simplicity and Directness Are the Requirements of Good Advertising

Legitimate commercial advertising has but one real purpose: To cooperate in supplying multiplex human needs. Some will say its object is to sell goods and services, and to "make money." This may seem true to some whose brows are crowned with Josh Billings' "halo of the long-comin' shillin'"; but if they dig deeper they will find that the real purpose of advertising is to bring the effects of the law of supply and demand into an equitable balance in human affairs.

Advertising, therefore, works because of law, under the law, and for the law. Its right exercise is a legitimate and dignified art, mutually beneficial to owners of capital, to workers of ability, experience and energy, and to the public.

Good Advertising

This legitimate use of advertising should never be prostituted by makers of products in attempts to force retailers, jobbers or users to buy their commodities, but rather to help the sellers and users to better understand the nature and value of the products offered. Forcing processes, attempts to "drive" business men or the public, are the offspring of poor judgment. They are reactionary in effect, destructive of confidence and good will—unworthy the aim and time of advertising men.

"Putting it over" may work all right in lassoing wild steers on the plains; but selling concerns and the public resent all attempts of the advertising manufacturer to force onto their shelves or into their market baskets, things which they are not satisfied to sell or to consume. The forcing idea has no foothold in the facts and figures for good values and an appeal to human reason and common needs.

A few words on ways and means may be of interest.

Stick to the Truth

In writing an advertisement the first principle should be to tell the truth about the thing or service offered. Give it the genuine ring of truth by putting in the facts and avoiding all exaggerations. It is well to make statements of value primary, price secondary. Generally speaking, imperative statements should be avoided. A fact is not made stronger by mandatory language.

A clear-cut, cogent appeal to reason should carry the declaration. Statements of truth need no urging. Why attempt to "paint the lily, or perfume the rose?" mandate and insistence are frequently offensive. People prefer cordial invitation rather than peremptory orders. The language of each advertisement should be simple, kindly, earnest—

no smartness, no riddles, no difficult metaphors.

The language should be interesting—not to the writer only, but to those who are to read the statements. The writer should think carefully of the standpoints and needs of the possible user or buyer. He should forget the desire to sell and hold to the desire to serve.

The writer should know all sides of the subject and know his audience, taking care not to write above the general average intelligence appealing to the common understanding and needs of the readers, and using "every-day" language whenever it best suits the requirements of truthful description. A wise writer will avoid long, involved sentences, presenting several propositions which should be written separately.

The Bright and Wholesome

The wording of every advertisement should be courteous and genial. Reference to disagreeable topics should be limited, if not entirely omitted. Some comparisons may be necessary if they go to show honest values, which buyers are entitled to know about. Advertising statements should mainly refer to the bright and winning side of the subject.

Superlatives, boasts, verbose and complex descriptions should be avoided. Advertising space is too valuable to be wasted in showing a writer's mere literary smartness. It should be used mostly to state facts of importance to the people. It should be occupied by lines as interesting as the news about current events.

Advertisements made up from the language of patent office descriptions fail to interest. The public want to know what a thing or service is worth, or can accomplish for them. What a thing or machine is to an inventor or the maker (who may have the mechanical triumph still in mind) is not always attractive. Many descriptions merely describe, and do not convince the reader that he may really need the thing offered, or that it supplies a need which he knows is unsupplied. The wording should recognize the need; then show how and why that need is supplied, not omitting the "reasons why."

Make Illustrations Simple

Said a great sculptor standing before a painting with the writer in the Royal Gallery at Brussels: "A picture to be great must say something to me; I must understand it easily." Advertising pictures must talk right and quickly, or the space they occupy is wasted. They comprise a world-wide visual language, and if well done, tell at a glance of the same tale of human interest in

Asia as in America, and which pages of carefully prepared sentences might fail to convey.

The advertiser should use only good, life-like illustrations, simple, keen and direct in composition—avoiding the overdoing of a subject by the unnecessary introduction of many figures of persons, animals or chattels. Complex pictures force the beholder either to study closely to get the picture's import—or, to pass the advertisement by. The latter is often the case when the illustration fails to quickly catch and hold the interest. Let each picture used to advertise a thing or condition, have a "purpose bold and make that purpose plain."

Courteous Terminations

The closing of many advertisements can be pleasantly accomplished in the same style which a good speaker uses to finish a lecture, or which a host might employ to bid his guest "good-night"—politely, genially, with an invitation or good-wish expression. A quick break-away which leaves the reader abruptly and feeling that something is lacking to smoothly close the narration, is a breach of advertising manners. Courtesy to the last word is the rule in successful advertising work.

One of the best ways to become expert in advertising is to study the descriptive methods, appeals and pictorial adjuncts of advertisers who for years have steadfastly and successfully worked out certain principles worth of careful study. By putting the fundamentals of their successful practices under examination the aspirant can learn much which will help him to work out his own problems.

Titles Should Be Fitting

Not a little depends on the title of an advertisement. The selection of a few well chosen words at the head of the advertisement which present the "gist" of the text-matter, does much to attract attention and implant a good idea. A snappy title carrying a concentrated, intelligent idea starts the reader's thought in the right channel to consider the substance of the announcement. The title may be a fact or a question—but it should be pertinent. An irrelevant, shallow, or saucy title may handicap the advertisement and cause it to be classified below the true worth of the goods or service offered.

Importance of Name

So, too, the writer should be sure that the name of the product, or of the service described, should be impressively printed—taking reasonable care to "burn the name in." This need not be done in obtrusive or undignified boldness, but with such typographical accent as will cause the name to be easily remembered. The name of the concern can always be subordinated—the seller's or maker's name is never so important as the thing or service offered.

Follow the General Rules

Those who intelligently study the advertising ways and means of conspicuously successful concerns engaged in supplying various human needs will not

omit to consider the differing requirements of advertising diverse products and services.

Some lines of advertising are addressed to women, some to men, some to both jointly. Therefore, instead of accepting any one method as an infallible model, the wise student will avoid a cheap, easily acquired mimicry in his own work, and note how well each concern is making its specialized appeals to the particular needs which each may claim a superior ability to supply.

Show Individuality

These recognitions, wisely considered, will encourage the receptive student also carefully to study the nature and needs of the people among whom the seedlings of his own thought are to be sown. Then, through commonsense measures he can initiate such unique and practical measures in his own appeals as will produce the activity hoped for—the awakening of the demand that will absorb the supply of goods or services which he represents.

The fundamentals of advertising, like the prime rules of commerce, can not be monopolized. Like the air we breathe, they belong to everybody in common. Wise indeed is the advertising man, who, while using the general rules, will individualize his own work with unique and attractive ways of expression and typography, and thereby earn the success which well supported advertising enterprise usually commands.

LAGOS IS PLEASED BY BRITISH REPLY

(Special to the Monitor)

LAGOS, West Africa—A reply to the telegram recently despatched to the secretary of state on the question of the native land tenure system has been received. It is to the effect that the chairman of the committee of inquiry appointed to consider the matter has been acquainted with the subject of the original telegram; the importance of the views expressed therein, namely, that the native communities are concerned in the evidence to be taken by the committee, being fully appreciated.

This has been followed by an announcement that an inquiry will be made on the spot. These intimations have produced lively satisfaction, and steps are being taken to acquaint the natives with what is being done in the matter, so as to enable them to explain fully and satisfactorily their system of land tenure.

INDIAN CAPITAL PROGRESSING

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—The viceroy paid a two days' visit recently to Delhi to see the work which is in progress there in connection with the laying out of the new capital. A large party of surveyors are at work on the site for the new city and, good progress is being made with the temporary buildings which will be required to house the government officials when they come down from the hills for the cold weather.

Suits and Coats at Chandler & Company's

COST MORE WORTH MORE

The greater cost, however, is only in the price for *better materials*—good workmanship does not cost any more than cheap workmanship—a good workman receives more than a poor one, but he accomplishes more and does it better.

Fine cloths cost more than cheap cloths, but it is infinitely better judgment, better economy, and altogether sounder buying, to pay a little more for good cloth and get the benefit of additional style and wearing qualities, especially in connection with good workmanship.

The whole situation is obvious—the greater cost is only the small addition for good materials. Good workmen will not work on cheap materials and a manufacturer who handles good materials will not give them over to poor workmen.

Chandler & Co., as an example, claim their 25.00 Suits are the finest to be had at the price—their 35.00 and 45.00 Suits are unexcelled, and their higher priced Suits unrivaled. They believe in paying the price to get good material—Even at the sacrifice of profit.

Plain Tailored Suits Coats in a large variety of models, in strictly tailored styles and with velvet and touches of contrasting trimming at collars and sleeves. Two toned novelties, corduroy, chevots, broadcloths and effective diagonals. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

Semi-Dress Suits Exquisitely made garments with coats in cutaway and straight front models. The trimmings include wool embroideries, eponge cloth, velvet and braids. Materials are novelty mixtures, diagonal weaves, two toned cloths, broadcloths, velvet, wool eponge and wool faille. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 65.00.

Broadcloth Suits These most serviceable suits include the entire range from the plain tailored to the dress styles. Skirts are in plain straight models and various modified draped effects. Prices 40.00, 58.00 to 115.00.

Dress Suits of broadcloth, velour diagonal, velvet, velour de laine, wool faille, corduroy, zibeline and silk plush. Many have Robespierre collars, others high buttoning Russian or vest effect models; quite a number of models with draped skirts are shown. Prices 48.00, 65.00 to 150.00.

Navy and Black Suits In strictly plain tailored styles, semi-dress and dress effects. The materials are broadcloth, cheviot, wool eponge, wool faille and other rough novelty weaves. Prices 25.00, 35.00, 48.00 to 115.00.

Suits and Coats of Fine Materials

Hundreds of Them

25.00, 35.00 and 45.00

And every garment, whether it be a plain tailored suit or the most elaborate dress suit or coat, is finely finished, has been made by the best workmen, in the finest of materials, and with the finest quality of trimmings. All these garments, coming from the best sources and the best makers, are in the best styles and represent the very latest word in fashion.

Velvet and Corduroy Suits In tailored and dress models—smart cut coats, some with elaborate braiding, others with attractive embroidery designs, fancy vest effects and modified Robespierre collars. Prices 48.00, 65.00 to 115.00.

Misses' and Girls' Suits Plain tailored Suits and trimmed Suits with unusual trimmings of wool embroideries and braidings. The materials are wide wale serges, chevots, broadcloths, tweeds, wool corduroy, wool poplin, two toned cloths and velvet. Prices 19.75, 25.00 to 75.00.

Auto and Traveling Coats Of heavy English novelty mixtures—full length garments that hang gracefully, smart of cut and outline. Many are imported from Berlin. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

Top Coats The most popular of all coats for street and outing wear. They are here in great variety, of wool eponge, white corduroy, chinchilla cloth, velour de laine, corduroy and smart double faced materials. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

Velvet Coats Embroidered in most attractive designs and trimmed with Bengaline silk, satin, ratine, silk plush and chinchilla squirrel. Graceful full length styles. Prices 58.00, 75.00 to 95.00.

Misses' and Girls' Coats For walking, for traveling, for motor-ing, for school and every day wear. Of heavy mixtures, novelty rough cloths and chevots, many in Norfolk and Russian styles. Prices 12.50, 15.00 to 45.00.

School and College Sale

Young ladies and girls attending college or school will find much of interest in the following items—in addition to practicability and quality, all are of the latest style.

Misses' Mixture Suits, special.....	25.00
Misses' Fancy Weave Suits, special.....	35.00
Navy and Black Suits, special.....	25.00
Misses' and Girls' Regulation Suits.....	15.00
Party and Dancing Frocks, special.....	25.00
Mixture Coats, special.....	25.00
Navy and Black Coats, special.....	25.00
Tailored Madras Waists, special.....	3.50
Washable Wool Waists, special.....	3.50
Tailored Linen Waists, special.....	2.25
Chiffon Waists, special.....	5.75
Washable Flannel Waists, special.....	3.50 to 6.00
Striped Wool Challie Waists, special at.....	6.00
Close-fitting Hats, special.....	10.00
English Walking Hats, special.....	10.00
Crushed Plush Turbans.....	15.00
Coat Sets, Irish lace trimmed.....	5.00
Fichus, of mull and net, special.....	1.25 to 3.75
Robespierre Collars, special.....	1.50 to 4.50
Lace Trimmed Stocks, special.....	50c to 3.75
Chiffon Scarf Veils, special at.....	.95c

Ideas of Style From Paris

This Autumn the hats, shapes, trimmings and styles show a marked departure from those of last Fall and Spring.

The walking hat is more popular than ever before; sailors, including straight brim and rolling effects, are particularly good.

Draped styles are very much talked about. Combinations of velvets, brocades and striped materials are used in order to produce the Oriental and Hindoo effects.

High front trimmings are used largely on small hats, while the elaborate dress affair such as the picture hat is trimmed with extremely soft sweeping trimming.

There are many hats of satin antique, plush and hatters' plush, and also combinations of satins and velvets.

The black hat for dress occasions is very fashionable, black and white hats are exceedingly popular, and white is much worn for evening wear.



This drawing was made from a model shown by Chandler & Co.

Special Attention Is Called to Recent Importations of

Model Hats

From Paris and London

And to the

Copies of These Hats

Made by Chandler & Co.'s milliners in their own workrooms, entirely of French materials.

To tell a Paris model from a reproduction by Chandler & Co.'s milliners will puzzle the best informed.

There is only one difference, and that is the large one of price.

Dress Hats, which actually cost to import, from 35.00 to 50.00 and which milliners would sell at from 50.00 to 75.00, are reproduced in the exact materials at 25.00 to 38.00.

Semi-dress and Tailored Hats, which actually cost 18.00 to 25.00 to import and are sold by milliners at 25.00 to 38.00, are reproduced exactly for 15.00 and 20.00

School and College Sale

Young ladies and girls attending college or school will find much of interest in the following items—in addition to practicability and quality, all are of the latest style.

1-Clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, special.....	1.00
Washable Chamois Gloves, special.....	1.00
Pin Seal Vanity Bags, special.....	3.50
Cross-barred Initial Handkerchiefs, special 6 for 1.00	
Autograph Handkerchiefs, special.....	6 for 1.00
Guimpes, high neck, special.....	1.50
Nightgowns, special.....	1.00
French Nightgowns, special.....	1.65
Combinations, simply trimmed, special.....	1.00
Drawers, special style.....	.75c
Drawers, fine embroidery and lace, special.....	1.00
Corset Covers, attractive styles; special.....	.50
White Skirts, made from fine cambric, special.....	1.95
French Chemises, special.....	1.50
Petticoats, Kayser Silk Jersey Top, special.....	3.95
Sweaters, new styles.....	5.00
Hosiery, fine black silk lisle, special.....	.50
Misses' College Hosiery, silk lisle.....	6 for 2.00
Vests and Tights, light weight cotton.....	.50
Union Suits, light weight cotton.....	1.00

Beautiful New Brocade Satin Charmeuse

Value 3.00
42 inches wide Price 2.00

It combines the newest charmeuse texture with the beautiful brocades of the time of Marie Antoinette and the Louis periods, and which were so much in evidence during the period of the Revolution and the Empire, after which the dresses of the present day are largely fashioned.

In fact, it is almost a reproduction of the fabrics used in those days, with the advantage of the beautiful clinging and draping effect so necessary to the modern dress, while formerly these brocades were in the stiff jacquard effects, and cost about four times as much.

The brocade or damascene weave brings out the glint of the lovely quality of silk used in these fabrics, and it is not to be wondered at that these have advanced 50% in price since the first samples were brought out.

Also at the Same Time a Great Opening of a Magnificent Assortment of New Velvets

Superb Brocaded Velvets—Brocaded Chiffon Velvets—Plain Chiffon Velvets—Roman Toga Velvets—Brocaded Velvets on Tinsel Chiffon—Velveteens and Corduroys

Every quality includes black, also white, and nearly every quality is in the newest shades of Amethyst, Taupe, the new Browns, the shades of Blue and Rose, the Garnets and Cerise shades, Geranium shades, Greens and Navy.

Note—A representative of a French importing house stated that he had not seen a more complete or more beautiful line of velvets in any house in the country than that shown in Chandler & Co.'s Silk Department.

The Lace and Trimming Departments

are now showing their new lines of Imported Chiffons in the various weights, and in addition to the most beautiful standard shades, such as the pinks, helios, violet, blues, browns and greens, there are the new amethyst, geranium and fuchsia shades, cerise, American beauty, amber shades, orchid purples, jade green, taupe and mole, the newest of ivory shadings and splendid blacks and white. Prices 75c, 85c, 1.00 and 1.25

Opening New Shadow Laces on Tuesday—New Marabout from Paris—New Silk Spanish Scarfs from Paris—New Spanish Fichus from Paris

Plain Satin Charmeuse

In all the newest shades and in the various grades.
Beautiful quality at.....1.65 and 2.00 yard
Magnificent quality at.....3.00 yard

Rug Department
Replete with New Merchandise

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., near West

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., near West

Upholstery and Linen Departments
Replete with New Merchandise

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1912

First Rubber Exposition in America to Surpass Those Abroad

Two Preceding International Events Held in London with Same Manager as Directs New York Show—South America Is Taking Prominent Part

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FEATURE

Everybody is concerned with the production of rubber, so important has become the matter of a sufficient supply for the many practical uses to which the commodity is put, hence much interest is taken in the first international rubber exposition ever held in America, at New York, with which the accompanying article deals. A feature of this congress is an international conference for the discussion of the cultivation of rubber yielding trees and shrubs, of progress in experiments with synthetic rubber and of other important questions identified with the rubber and allied industries. Practically all parts of the world are represented.

AMERICA'S first rubber exhibition will be opened in the Grand Central palace, New York city, on Monday. It is the third international exposition of the rubber trade and allied lines. The two preceding expositions were held in London, the first in 1908 and the second last year. Preparations for the American display have been on a scale so elaborate that it is expected to surpass in interest all former attempts to show to the world the magnitude of this industry.

With Brazil and neighboring countries the principal rubber producing nations, the displays from these South American republics are very extensive. The Brazilian exhibits alone represent about 100 tons of crude rubber. This is five times as much crude material as when Brazil exhibited at London. Special interest attaches to the delegates of South America who are on hand to tell about the wonderful rubber fertility of their sections.

The Brazilian commission consists of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, Dr. Candido Mendes de Almeida, Rear Admiral Jose Carlos de Carvalho, Dr. Oscar Sayao de Moraes, Dr. Mario Baptista Nunes and Ivo Graça Campos. Dr. Almeida is the managing editor of the *Jornal de Brasil*, one of the leading newspapers of South America. He is also president of the Commercial museum of Rio de Janeiro. The prosperity of the Brazilian nation is so closely identified with its rubber exportation that nothing is overlooked in respect to business relating to this essential product. At a time when rubber is giving manufacturers much concern because of the effect a large demand is necessarily having on supplies at present apparently limited, a rubber exhibition like that held in the United States, showing various sources of supply, conditions prevailing in manufacturing circles and the possibilities for increased output, whether natural or through synthetic processes, must naturally attract the attention of the business world.

Synthetic rubber may or may not play a very large part in the history of the industry in time to come, but for the present the natural product has the call. At the same time, rubber manufactured from other materials than the sap of the rubber tree is already asking a considerable hearing, and the New York exposition and congress does not propose to pass by the subject in regard to possible substitutes for crude rubber. Next to Brazil and adjacent territories,

Ceylon is considered the principal rubber country. The exhibits from there are extensive. Under the auspices of the Ceylon Agricultural Society there has been concluded at Colombo recently an exposition at which rubber figured conspicuously. With this as a forerunner, Ceylon expects to give an exceptionally good account of its rubber display in America.

The Grand Central palace, New York, is considered one of the finest exhibition places in this country. The rubber exhibition is under the management of A. Staines Manders who also managed the London rubber expositions. Speaking of the American exhibition and how it compares with the earlier rubber expositions in England, Mr. Manders said:

Arrangements

"We have here a number of working exhibits quite different from anything seen before. Besides, the United States government will have a testing plant presided over by government experts. This is an innovation that will doubtless make its appeal to foreign exhibitors."

"There are three departments, or divisions," continued Mr. Manders. "First, manufactured goods and manufacturing machinery, which is occupying the entire first floor; second, the allied lines, including reclaimed rubber, chemicals, compounding mixtures, etc., which will be found on the second floor; third, crude rubber, which fills the whole of the third floor."

Much interest attaches to the third international rubber conference, which is to be held in connection with the exposition. The executive committee formed to get in an advisory capacity consists of the following named: E. S. Land, U. S. N., Washington; D. A. Cutler, New York; Dr. Lothar Weber and Dr. S. P. Sharples, Boston; Dr. W. C. Geer, Akron, O.; Dr. Eugenio Dahne, Brazil; C. E. S. Baxendale, Federated Malay states; F. Crosbie-Roles, Ceylon; A. Staines Manders, London.

The president of the conference is Henry C. Pearson. Frederic Danneneth is the honorary secretary. The principal American exhibitors have assigned their chief chemists and test engineers to be at the conference.

The India Rubber World, the recognized authority on matters pertaining to rubber gathering, manufacturing and selling has taken the lead in acquainting

AT WORK ON BIG AND SMALL RUBBER PLANTS

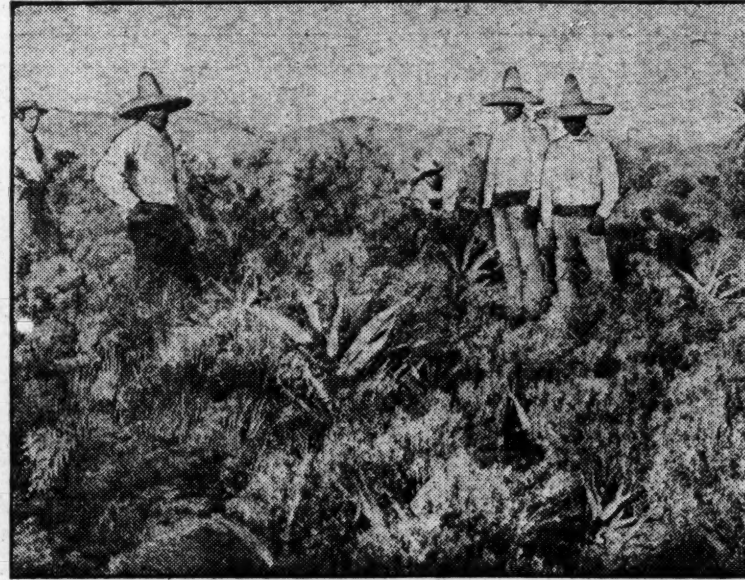


Process of tapping a rubber tree

the nations with the congress. In the September issue there is considerable space devoted to the subject. Dr. H. C. Pearson, the editor of the *India Rubber World*, who is vice-president of the exposition in New York, has first hand acquaintance with the rubber districts of South America. Attending a rubber conference at Manaus, Brazil, two years ago, Dr. Pearson left a deep impression upon the rubber planters before whom he lectured with the statement that Asia possesses the rubber possibilities as to threaten the supremacy of America. The Amazonas Commercial Association, through its official publication, recently congratulated the American rubber congress because of the fact that Dr. Pearson was chosen chairman of the rubber exposition conference.

Rubber and the Nations

While it is a fact that in most tropical countries efforts are being made to produce rubber in quantities sufficiently large to enter the world markets with the product, it may be taken for granted that to Brazil belongs still the honor of chief purveyor. The opening of the Madeira-Mamore railway on Sept. 7, although the line is in Brazilian territory, threw open one of the richest rubber districts in the whole world by making Bolivia more accessible. It is merely a question of railroads to place additional rubber territories in South America at the command of the gatherers. Peru,



Workers in a typical field where guayule, rubber yielding shrub, is gathered

as has been told graphically enough within recent months, has vast stretches of rubber forests, and when more transportation facilities are provided it is expected that the unsatisfactory conditions of the natives employed in gathering the product will be eliminated.

As regards Brazil, India rubber as the product is known in the trade, is a native of that country. The rubber trees grow wild. Efforts at cultivation with Brazilian rubber seed have been successful in other lands, and has also been practiced to some extent in Brazil itself, but by far the greater part of the rubber exported from the republic is gathered from the natural forests of the northern interior. No systematic preparation of the ground has ever been necessary, and the entire care of the rubber gatherers, has been given to obtaining only the juice from the rubber tree and getting it to market.

About one half of the world's supply comes from Ceara, Manaus and Para. The product of these Brazilian sections sets the price for the raw material in the consuming markets. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium are the important buying centers. The Amazon territory, including the uplands of Brazil, Bolivia and Peru, supply the bulk, although the newer regions of the far east, as well as Mexico and Central America are beginning to enter into competition with South America.

Brazil's Output

The vastness of Brazil's rubber trade may be gathered from recent statistics. In one year the country exported close to \$125,000,000 worth of crude rubber. The principal purchasers were Great Britain, to the extent of \$58,000; the United States, \$47,000,000; France, \$12,500,000; Germany, \$4,225,000.

With rubber one of the great essentials of modern industrial activity, new uses being found constantly for the product, as in the case of the automobile, which depends so largely on serviceable tires, it is not to be wondered at

that the rubber experts continually look about them for some substitute which, however, has not yet been produced to the satisfaction of the trade.

As for the present sources of supply, the rubber tree of Brazil has many relatives, some closely connected with it, and others of distant kinship. No doubt the hevea tree is the rubber tree par excellence. It is indigenous to the Amazon region. The hevea is a large tree of comparatively slow growth. From the fourth year it begins to yield its milk. It may be tapped systematically for 20 years or longer. Very often the hevea is 12 feet in circumference. It is believed by competent judges that ultimately the hevea tree will be the most suitable tree for the purpose of cultivation.

Next to the hevea tree comes the castilleja tree. Its habitat is Central America and southern Mexico and it is also found in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru. It has also been acclimated in the West Indies. Since the exploitation of rubber plantations in zones north of the equator the castilleja has attracted considerable attention.

Descending from these rubber trees to the lesser varieties there is the hancornia which is one of the best known sources for Peruvian rubber. But in order to get the latex from this tree, which is more like a shrub, it has to be cut down. The landolphia, or lianas variety, is a rubber yielding vine growing in the jungles of the far east, of New Guinea and especially of Africa, in the basin of the Congo.

Finally there is guayule, a shrub containing rubber in its branches. Guayule is a native of Mexico. Its latex is pure rubber and can be used for every purpose to which the juice of the hevea tree is applied. The shrub must be destroyed before the rubber can be extracted, and coagulation must be obtained by a different method, but in the end pure rubber is produced. In a former article the Monitor has treated in detail the possibilities of the guayule shrub as a factor in rubber production.

The rubber gatherers of the tropics

Exhibits Are Classified in Three Great Departments at Grand Central Palace, Manufactured Goods and Machinery, Allied Lines and Crude Rubber

SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND CULTIVATION

have to exercise considerable skill to get the best results. The tapping of the tree marks the beginning of the work. A small cup is then attached to the tree and with a wedge-shaped ax a gash is made in the bark, care being taken not to penetrate the wood. This operation is repeated at intervals of about a foot in a line around the tree, until five or six cups have been placed. Into these cups the milk now begins to flow slowly. The following day a row of incisions is made just below the first, and so on until the ground is reached. A good tree will yield to the height of 20 feet or more. An expert gatherer can tap a hundred trees a day, provided they are close together.

With Ceylon having so conspicuous a display at the New York rubber exposition, it is interesting to look at this territory. The Ceylon rubber tree is cultivated. In the Federated Malay States are some 20,000,000 rubber trees. On the basis of present production, it is calculated that the export of rubber from this part of the east will in a few years reach the value of \$50,000,000 annually.

Speaking of rubber cultivation, Dr. Henry C. Pearson says: "Rubber planting in the far east has had the advantage of a corps of trained government agriculturists on the ground, who had made experimental plantings years before the planter really began. They furnished seed and full instruction regarding planting and interplanting and solved the problem of tapping and coagulating. In a word, the whole business was established on a systematic basis under government protection."

"It is difficult to make plain just why rubber planting is at once a wonderful success and a monumental failure, for it is both. The only big dividend paying companies so far are those that have planted the Para rubber tree—the hevea. This tree is not an abundant producer at any one tapping but it keeps constantly at it. The yearly aggregate is very large."

Writing in the *Saturday Evening Post* about the rubber industry and tree cultivation, Dr. Pearson says further:

"The real beginning of rubber planting dates back to the time when two alert and inquisitive nations began to cast covetous eyes on the great rubber territory of the Amazon valley. One, with Teutonic thoroughness chartered its every river and little stream. Banks were established and steamships subsidized. The other great power, possessed of commercial imagination, secured the seed of the precious tree and put planters at work establishing rubber forests in her own far east dominions—not helter-skelter as they naturally grew in the Amazon region, but in orderly rows and where labor was cheap."

That the United States is also a rubber producing country is established by

the excellent exhibits at the New York exposition from Hawaii and the Philippines. The Hawaiian display contains some of the first rubber produced in the islands. Dr. James Walter Strong has come from the Philippines with a fine exhibit of crude rubber.

American manufacturers of rubber goods are taking a keen interest in the exposition which now for the first time affords the fullest opportunity for critical examination of crude materials with representations from every rubber producing country in the world under one roof. In New England, where Charles Goodyear took out his first rubber patent in 1833, and where Nathaniel Hayward pursued his experiments to the point where the inventions made possible the manufacture of many articles, interest in the New York exhibits is extensive. Just as chemists are now experimenting with more or less success in respect to a satisfactory synthetic rubber, so in those early days there were many trials before the Goodyear vulcanizing process became a fact. In parenthesis it may be said that rubber obtained its name when in 1770 small pieces of caoutchouc were sold in England for rubbing out pencil marks.

There will be a considerable representation of Boston manufacturers at the exposition. C. J. Bailey of C. J. Bailey & Co., who is a patentee of numerous articles made from rubber, including automobile tires, speaking about the rubber situation today, said:

"We are at a period in the history of rubber, whether in its crude form or as manufactured into articles, when the demand is bound to increase greatly. As for synthetic rubber, of which we hear considerable today, no doubt there will come a time when substitutes may find their place in the market, but that time is not yet. I am one of those who believe that there is only one real rubber product, that derived from the tree or shrub. In the making of good bread from wheat, it needs essentially good wheat from the grain. The same condition applies to rubber."

"As for the exposition, it is an event of great significance and ought to bring the North American manufacturer into still closer alliance with the South American whose concern it is to gather the natural product."

"I shall be at the New York exhibition," concluded Mr. Bailey, "and expect to get valuable information as a result of this, the first exhibition of the kind in the western world."

Other Boston firms interested in the event are the Franklin Rubber Company, the Enterprise Rubber Company, the Goodyear rubber house and the Foster Rubber Company. Manufacturers as well as dealers will be present from every part of the country because in few other American industries is dependence upon a standard raw material more pronounced, and in no other branch of trade is it more essential that there shall be complete information.

WAREHOUSE SYSTEM STARTED BY FARMERS ON MISSOURI RIVER

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The start of a system of warehouses along the Missouri river for farmers who ship their products by boat has been made, according to A. A. Poland, general freight agent for the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Company. Mr. Poland says that Al and Walter Fuller would build a warehouse at Fuller's landing and that the saving in freight rates the boat line has made for farmers in that neighborhood is responsible for the new enterprise.

"The need for river warehouses has been keenly felt this summer," Mr. Poland says. "The farmers want to ship by river. In many of the counties along the river they must haul many miles to railroad shipping points. The river is always at hand and the farmer with conveniently located warehouses at his disposal can haul his products to the warehouses whenever he feels like it and leave them there for the first boat that comes along. It saves them many miles of hauling over rough country roads. It will also work the other way, for by river they can get freight from the city delivered to their nearby warehouses much cheaper than by railroads."

Farmers on the rich bottom lands along the Missouri river are reaping a manifold advantage from the boats of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Company, says the Star. They are shipping grain and cattle 20 per cent cheaper than the railroads carry them; they have a shorter haul to their shipping points, and now they say the cheaper freight rates of the boat line have increased the value of their farms 20 to 30 per cent.

BOSTON EVENING SCHOOL METHOD USED IN CHICAGO

Chicago has adopted the Boston system of \$1 advance payment by evening school pupils not compelled by law to attend, and William M. Roberts, assistant superintendent of schools of Chicago, has telegraphed to Boston for the blank forms of receipt and other forms used in evening and continuation schools.

These card forms were devised by W. Stanwood Field, director of the Boston evening and continuation schools, and have been in successful operation for two years. They are designed to keep a complete record of each pupil in the school, yet do it so quickly as to make no inroad on the regular work of the school.

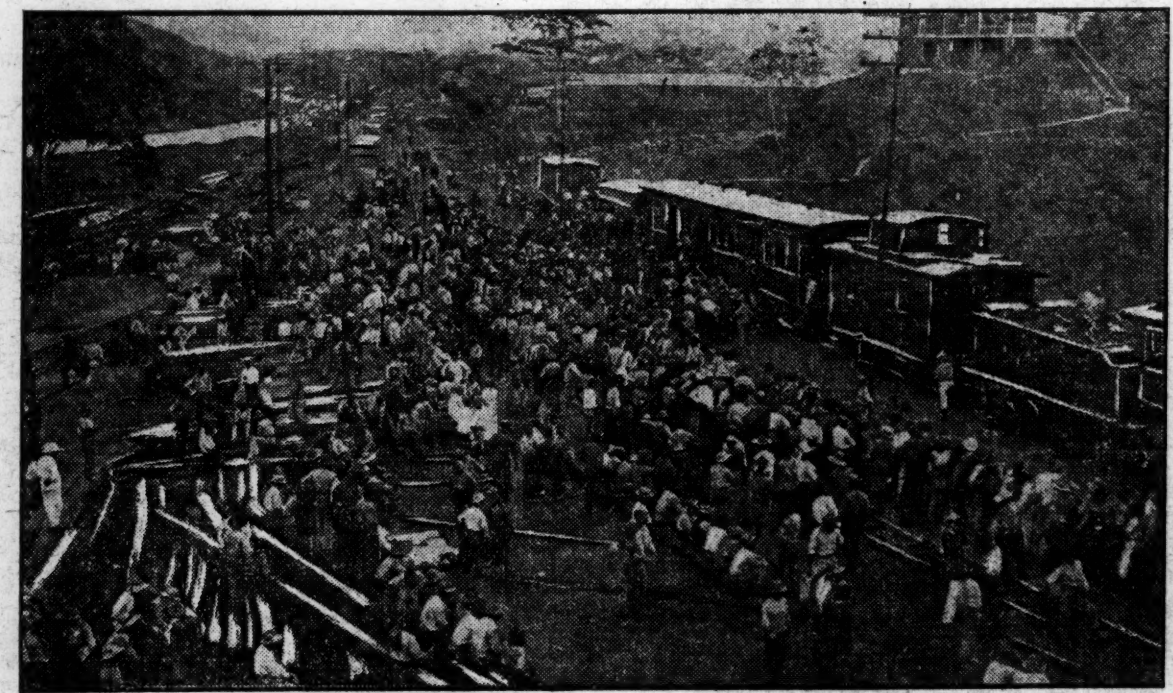
There are forms to meet the different requirements of different kinds of pupils, voluntary, those compelled by law to continue at school and so on. They are complete, yet concise, and show the kind of person that the school is trying to benefit and indicate what is necessary to strengthen the efficiency of the school.

Other cities beside Chicago have been interested in examining the system and Kansas City has just sent a request for a set of the cards.

STEEL FIRM TO BUILD FURNACES

PITTSBURGH—Additional proof that steel and iron interests of the country believe that prosperity is playing a return engagement and will have a long run, particularly in the Pittsburgh district, is confirmed in a report that improvements involving an expenditure of \$500,000 are under way at the Clairton works of the Carnegie Steel Company. Several hundred additional skilled men and as many laborers will be required. The improvements include the construction of two open hearth furnaces and the necessary accessories. The furnaces are expected to be ready for operation at the beginning of 1913.

MONTHLY PAYDAY ON THE PANAMA CANAL BRINGS MANY MEN TOGETHER



Typical scene on arrival of Panama canal pay car on a monthly pay day at Gatun, C. Z.

GATUN, C. Z.—Once a month the employees of the American government at work on the Panama canal display a more than passing interest in the arrival of trains; when the pay car is due. As indicated in the accompanying picture, the crowd awaits patiently the delivery of the sums due them. There is no apprehension but what the monthly wages are coming just at the time when they were scheduled to arrive, for Uncle Sam is known to the employees as a good paymaster, and one who never deviates from a set program.

The scenes enacted at Gatun are repeated with more or less variation at all the other points along the railroad that have been assigned as pay stations. Many of the workers on the huge enterprise are already looking ahead to a time when there will be no pay car, because the canal will be finished, but in the meantime the monthly event continues to interest them decidedly.

RICH MAN TO BE MISSIONARY
CHICAGO—William Whiting Borden, whose share of the estate of his father, William Borden, is said to be \$5,000,000, is to become a foreign missionary and

will begin his life work at Kansu, China, as soon as his preparatory studies are completed. Several years ago he gave \$20,000 to found a student's mission. His sister Mary was a missionary in India for many years.

TO UNVEIL HINGHAM TABLET
HINGHAM—Cushing chapter, D. A. R., has undertaken to mark the site of the first meeting house, which was erected in 1636 on a lot in what is now called Meeting House lane. It is planned to unveil this tablet with appropriate exercises some afternoon during the last week of September.

COLLEGE WIRELESS STATION TO GIVE A TIME SERVICE

BELOIT, Wis.—Beloit is soon to be the center of an important electrical undertaking in the form of a time service furnished by wireless telegraphy. The service has been under contemplation for some time, but it is now assured and the wireless station at Beloit College is being overhauled in preparation for the installation of the service.

It is the plan of Dr. C. A. Culver, who has done valuable research work in radio telegraphy at the college, to give a service that will be available to all the cities of the middle west and to extend over a large part of the Great lakes. The college observatory clock will be connected with the college wireless apparatus and will be arranged to work that apparatus automatically.

The time carried by the observatory clock will be determined by astronomical observations taken under the direction of Dr. Edward A. Fath, who comes to Beloit to assume direction of the observatory.

INVENTS LETTER STAMPING DEVICE

MONTREAL—That it will eliminate the postage stamp, with all its inconvenient necessities of gum licking, is the claim made by C. A. King of Montreal, for a machine which he has just invented and which he calls the King's stamping device.

The new machine is shortly to be issued by authority of the government, and will be under their control. An envelope is placed in the machine, a lever is pulled and an impression, which has the legal value of a stamp, is made on the envelope.

Each impression made is recorded on a register in front of the machine, so that there is no possibility of the government being defrauded of postal dues. The machines will be rented at a figure which will put them within the reach of all offices.

WORLD'S CHRISTIAN CITIZEN'S CONGRESS WILL BENEFIT OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore.—At another of the series of luncheons at the Commercial Club to form the committee of 100 to arrange for the second world's christian citizenship congress, C. C. Chapman, manager of the executive committee of the club, presided and outlined the scope of the coming gathering.

As the committee meetings progress it is found that few people among the business community realize the importance of the conference.

"The effect of this conference on the religious life of the city will be incalculable," said J. K. Gill. "It will be deeply educational and of great value. To my mind, it will be the big event of next year for Portland."

Mr. Chapman explained the history and purposes of the conference, which will be held June 29-July 6, 1913.

This gathering, which is of great international importance, was first held two years ago in Philadelphia. Men of world-wide fame will be heard from its platform on subjects that are of interest all over the globe. Problems which cities have to meet, uplift movements of all kinds, and socialism in its broad sense, will be discussed. The conference aims to provide a forum through which these subjects will find expression.

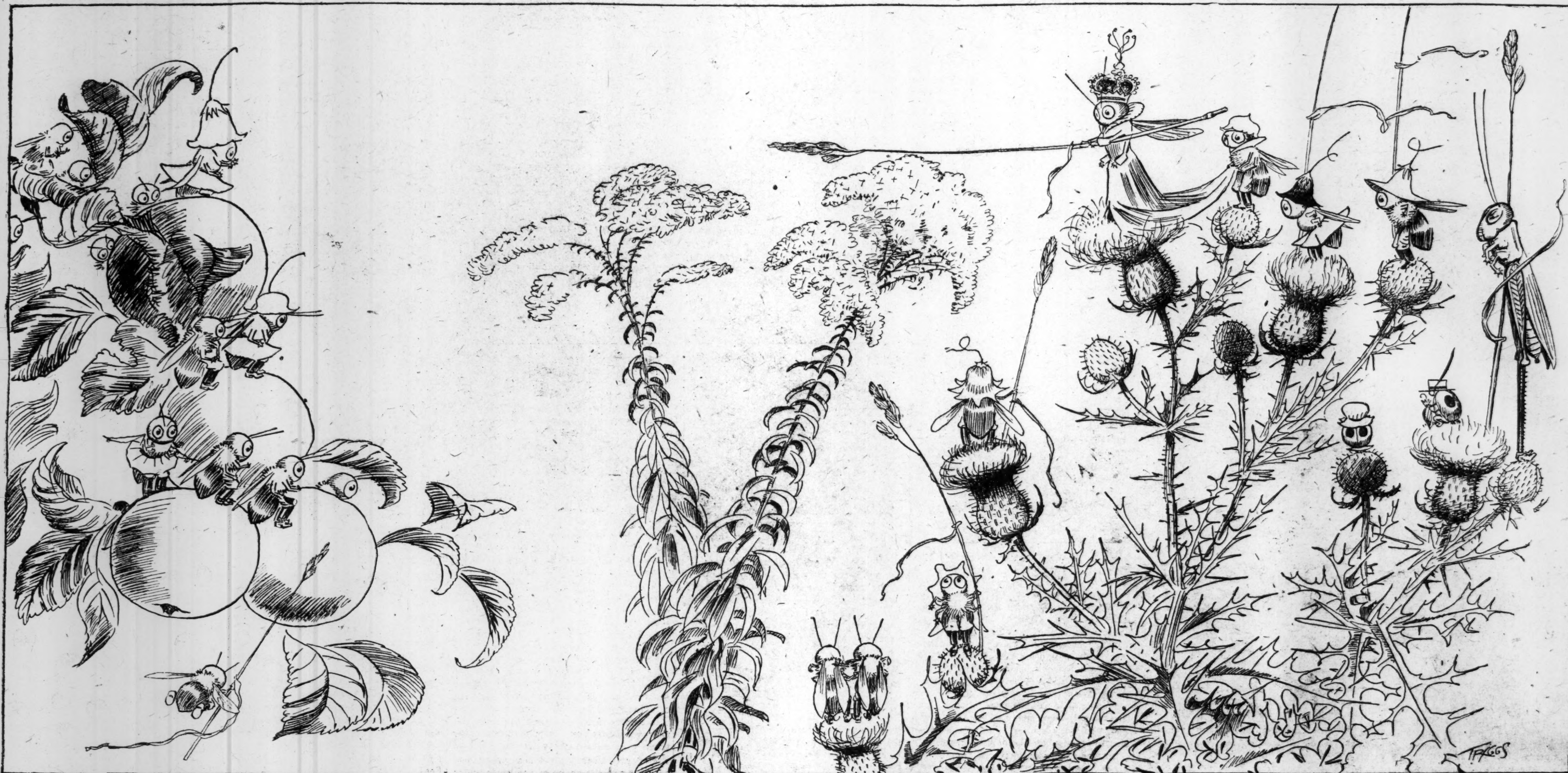
The conference will be held under the auspices of the National Reform Association.

GROCCERS TO TAKE TRIP
The members of the Boston Retail Grocers Association, with their wives, will leave Monday morning by special train for a four-day trip to the White mountains. The committee has booked places for 600.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

This scene is a pageant for jolly September,
A day that the bees will forever remember;
The Queen would confer on her subjects a "Sir,"
Or honors or titles that each may prefer.

Young Busy, we know, is a bee of good parts,
He chose to be made, then, a Master of Arts;
As Otto Bee thought he could tell what was what,
A doctor of laws the degree that he got.

And Sam, who was sent, we remember, to college
(It's nice that the word is a good rhyme for knowledge),
Lord High Brow was dubbed—we assure you he
scrubbed
His forehead thereafter whenever he tubbed.

We know that the Lady Bugs, Mr. and Mrs.,
Are titled already—her title, though, this is;
So he on the spot demanded and got
The title sonorous of Prince Polka-Dot.

And Buzz, who is useful and likes to be, too,
Was named by his lady, the General U.
(Tho' General Utility, a bee of ability
Might find a hard title to bear with humility).

The Countess May Bee as we know is a favorite,
They all liked the name when Queen Honey Dew
gave her it;
The Princess Pursue was the title for Sue,
Because just where Susy was none ever knew.

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Young Baff was the Dauphin and Biff the In-fan-te,
They carried their honors with ease that was jaunty;
But any one since can make Biffy quite wince,
By saying in-fan-te means baby, not prince.

Sir Hopper de Grass, who was long ago knighted,
Must not at this festival seem to be slighted;
With delta and alpha set half of the alphabet,
His title, the Q. X. T. D. of Alfalfa, get.

The flow'rs and the fruit of their honors can tell,
For they are Queen Honey Dew's subjects, as well;
The gray apple tree in the picture we see
Was made Early Pippin, as pat as could be.

The thistle is Scotch, he's Sir Roderick Dhu,
And Goldenrod thought some attention his due;
He is plummy and bright and so sunny with light,
That Sue thought it odd they should make him a knight.

SPIDERS CALLED ORB WEAVERS

THE spider webs that most often excite admiration are those in which the supporting threads radiate from a center, like the spokes of a wheel, and bear a spiral thread. Such webs are known as orb-webs and the family of spiders that make them the orb weavers, says a writer in the Progressive Teacher.

The webs or nets of the different species of orb weavers differ in the details of their structure, but the general plan is quite similar. There is, first, a framework of supporting lines. The outer part of this framework is irregular, depending upon the position of the objects to which the net is attached; but the central part is very regular, and consists of a number of lines radiating from the center of the net. All of these supporting lines are dry and inelastic. Touch them with your pencil and you find that they neither stretch nor adhere to it. Upon these radiating lines there is fastened in a very regular manner a thread which is sticky and elastic. This will adhere to your pencil and will stretch several times its normal length before breaking. Usually this sticky thread is fastened to the radiating lines so as to form a spiral, but a few species make nets in which it is looped back and forth. And even in the nets where the greater part of the thread is in a spiral there are in most cases a few loops near the lower margin. Examine the next orb-web you find and see if it is true in that case.

Many of the orb weavers strengthen their nets by spinning a zigzag ribbon across the center. This ribbon is made by spreading apart the spinnerets, the organs from which the silk is spun. Ordinarily, the tips of the spinnerets are held close together, so that they form a single thread, but by spreading them apart many threads can be spun at once, thus forming a ribbon. Some orb weavers are not content with making a single zigzag band across the center of the net, but weave an elaborate bit of lace in this position.

In studying the various kinds of orb-webs, one should pay particular attention to the center of the web, for the part differs greatly in the webs of the different species. There is usually a hub, composed entirely of dry and elastic silk, woven in an irregular manner; outside of this there are several turns of a

spiral thread, which is also dry. This constitutes the notched zone, so-called because the spiral line is attached for a short space to each radius it crosses, thus giving the line a notched course. In many cases it is here, on the hub and the notched zone, that the spider waits for its prey, and it is obvious that sticky silk in this place would be objectionable. Between the notched and the spiral zone, the part furnished with the sticky spiral thread, there is a clear space, the free zone, crossed only by the radii. This gives the spider an opportunity to pass from one side of the web to the other without going around the entire web.

Some orb weavers do not wait on the hub, but have a retreat near one edge of the net, in which they hang back downwards. While resting in these retreats they keep hold of some of the lines leading from the net, so that they can instantly detect any jar caused by an entrapped insect.

When an insect, in its flight, touches one of the turns of the sticky line, the line adheres to it, but it stretches so as to allow the insect to become entangled in other turns of the line. If it were not for this elasticity of the sticky line, most insects could readily tear themselves away before the spider had time to reach them.

In running over its net the spider steps upon the radii, carefully avoiding the sticky line; otherwise it would destroy its own net. The rapidity with which a spider can cross its net without touching the sticky line is remarkable.

KITTY HER CHOICE

"Mamma," said little three-year-old Harriet one day, "why are you going to give my kitty to the milkman?"
"Because," replied the fond mother, "the kitty scratched baby sister, and we can't keep it any longer."
"But, mamma," answered little Harriet, with a frown, "why can't we give baby sister to the milkman and keep the kitty?"—Harper's Bazar.

WHY?

WHY do some dogs wear harness? We often see pet dogs wearing harness. Many people think this is because of some injury that the dog has sustained. But the harness is simply in place of a dog's collar, and avoids the strain upon the neck which results when the dog is being led, and has the chain or strap attached to his collar, says the Children's Magazine. By using harness instead of an ordinary collar the strain is distributed more evenly on the body when the dog pulls.

STUDY OF NESTS

Those boys and girls who live in the country will find it interesting to study the different kinds of nests built by the different species of birds, now that they are empty. They may now be taken down and picked apart so that one can see how they have been made. It will be noticed that even the birds of nearly the same age and that look nearly alike will build very different nests.

Sparrows build with grass, hay and fine roots, interlining the house if possible with fine hair. Warblers go to much trouble and toil, flying long distances to gather strings or very strong soft bark filaments. Yet the nest structure is thick and cushiony. Orioles use the same material, weave a thin, tough, elastic fabric, using stiffer strands in the bottom of the nest.—Minneapolis Tribune.

MY FRIEND

He hides among the rushes tall, he hurries through the grass,
He knows the birds and nodding flowers, and all the winds that pass;
He runs across the daisy fields, I cannot make him stay,
Then down the hill, beneath the bridge, across the white highway.

He whispers to the tasseled grass and airy butterflies,
The arching stars look down on him from far-off summer skies;
He lives outdoors in sun and rain, and happy he must be,
My merry friend the singing brook, so brown, so wild and free.

—Alis Thorn in St. Nicholas.

EXHIBITION OF TOYS IN PARIS

THE twelfth annual toy exhibition which owes its existence to the versatility of M. Lepine, prefect of police, and is called the "Concours Lepine" has just been opened at the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysees, writes a Monitor contributor. The ministers of labor and public works both attended the opening ceremony, as well as many other representatives of the principal public bodies in Paris.

This affair becomes annually more and more popular, and the greatest interest is taken in the latest inventions in toys, nearly all of which are made by the street hawkers and small traders of Paris.

The scheme originated with the idea of helping the poor, and the present organization, which is the outcome of the movement, is doing a big work in aiding the poor to get their inventions patented and brought before the notice of the public.

The mechanical toy of the year is a speaking automaton called the "Disdone." It consists of a figure of a young man who by means of the application of "phone" discs can be made to sing a song, act as a salesman of goods, play the part of philosopher or clown or, in fact, do anything you please, accompanying his humor or his wisdom with suitable action and expression.

Mechanical toys of every description are on view. Amongst others there is a wireless apparatus that can be fixed up in about five minutes and has a range of 125 miles. Although it is merely a toy, it has immense possibilities and is sold at the modest sum of 75 francs.

Another novelty is a valise. It looks like an ordinary dress suit case, but when opened is found to contain the necessary material and appliances for constructing a lifeboat with the capacity for insuring the safety and protection of two people in a fairly rough sea for several days.

Small traders to withstand the competition of the toys of foreign manufacture which had become so serious a menace to the success of this home industry.

STRAIGHT AT LAST

Emily was a quaint, old-fashioned maiden of four years. She pronounced all her words very distinctly, but occasionally misused them.

Especially did the names of the meals confuse her, and she would speak of lunch in the morning or supper at noon with equal impartiality.

One morning little Emily entered the dining-room and gleefully announced that she was ready for supper.

Her mother impatiently said: "Now, Emily, this is ridiculous. You must learn the names of the meals. When you have been asleep all night, get up and dress, and come down-stairs, what meal do you have then?"

Emily solemnly and promptly replied, "Oatmeal, mamma."—Harper's Bazar.

CUT DOWN

Little Donald, aged 5, was at school. The teacher had been reading about "sheep" and was questioning them regarding their habits and uses. Upon being told they were useful for their wool, she said, "Yes, and can any one see anything here made of wool?" One little boy said, "Donald's coat," whereupon Donald said indignantly, "Tain't either; it's made out of one of my grandpa's old ones."—New York Tribune.

TOO NOISY

"And so you liked the donkey, darling, did you?" asked the father, taking his tiny lass on his knee. "Oh, yes, papa, I liked him—that is, I liked him pretty well—but I didn't like to hear him donk."—Standard.

BOY WAS PUZZLED

Mr. Scudalong—When I was your age I went to bed with the chickens. Young Scudalong—I don't see how you managed to stick on the roosts—Christian Intelligencer.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

A CONTRIBUTOR, who is the father of a boy just entering the high school, has had several talks with him about his plans for the year. "These talks have set me to thinking," he writes, "and sometimes I plan what I should do if, like him, I were to have a chance this fall to go to the high school." Here are some of the things that the father regards as important, says the Youths Companion.

Do not try to see how much you can study, but how hard. Learn concentration; much of the time a boy thinks he is working when he is only getting ready to work, or simply holding a book in his hand while his thoughts are wool-gathering.

Learn to do your work yourself. "Did you fellows get the tenth problem?" you may hear some high school boy ask a group of his classmates, and then you will see him copy in his book the information that is offered him. In real life we must work things out for ourselves.

If you are ever called upon to make a speech, do your best. Every man at one time or another must speak in public, and correct speech is largely a matter of practise. The high school course offers a great many chances for practise.

Learn to play some athletic game well. Cultivate as fully as possible your friendship for other boys. All normal boys enjoy the companionship of girls, but you are likely to get the greatest good from the daily rough-and-tumble contact with boys of your own age.

Keep up your studies, but also take part in general school activities. Get as well acquainted as possible with your teachers. Above all things, stick persistently to some one subject, and try to learn it more than passably well.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

ANIMAL PUZZLE GAME

BEFORE we can play this game we must collect as many pictures of animals as we can, letting them, if possible, be the same size. Picture postcards are very useful. But when the pictures are cut out of magazines and papers they must be pasted on cards the size of the ordinary postcard. Each of these pictures has to be cut into three pieces.

The person who is going to deal the cards sits down with a pile of them, and a box of counters of different sizes and colors. A small basket is placed in the center of the table, and is called the "pool." Each time cards are dealt round to players one goes into the pool. If 24 cards are cut in three pieces there are 72 slips, and there may be three, four or five players. After the cards have been examined they are placed, face downwards, in front of each player. The person on the right hand of the dealer takes up a card looks at it and before one minute has elapsed must begin to speak.

Let us imagine the card to be the tail portion of the picture of a seal. He might speak as follows: "I have here the tail portion of a creature very rarely seen now on our coasts, loving the water. Much hunted because of its wonderful skin. I offer 10 counters for the head of the animal, 15 for the middle." As soon as the description is finished all the players may take up their cards and the counters are paid to the first person presenting a card. A fine is demanded from the player who offers a bit that does not fit. Quick ears and watchful eyes may retrieve misfortune, because in a few moments some one may be offering a high price for the portion that had nothing to do with the portrait of a seal.

Any player interrupting a description is fined three counters.

Players are allowed to use the pool, but it is better to be cautious in doing this, because it is not wise to have too many "portions." The winner of the game is the one to get all his cards perfectly fitted first.—Children's Magazine.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



Mexican boy of city of Morelia, who was pleased to have his photograph taken

THE accompanying photograph is that of a little citizen of Morelia, Mexico. It comes from Anna G. Johnston, who is entitled to this week's award. She writes:

"Accoutred in sarape, sombrero and a pair of ragged pantalons made of manta (unbleached muslin), with a strap of books dangling behind him, the bright face of this young estudiante attracted our attention as we strolled through the Plaza Principal one beautiful morning. He graciously assented to our request to be allowed to take his picture, furnishing the very pleasant expression without prompting. It was impossible to bring within the range of the lens all of the onlookers who wished to supply the background for the little fellow."

"We did not lend him his name, but we dubbed him 'Don Porfirito,' and ventured to think that he might some day play a prominent part in his country's affairs. "From Jose Maria Morelos, a revolutionary patriot priest, whose birthplace it was, the charming city of Morelia, the Magnificent, derives its name."

The father of Morelos was a carpenter. Benito Juarez' parents were thoroughbred Zapotecan Indians. Porfirio Diaz was also of Indian ancestry."

Honorable Mention—Louise Eyles, Jacksonville, Fla.; George E. Stratton, Lakeport, N. H.; Mable C. Moorhead, Spokane, Wash.; W. H. Maslen, Hartford, Conn.; Anna Schultz, Brooklyn; Addie G. Gardner, Dorchester, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth, Mass., St. Paul streets, Boston Mass.

WOODPECKERS OF GREAT SIZE

TO those readers who may only be familiar with the average sized woodpeckers found in this country, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it will be interesting to know that there are species of this famous group of birds in existence, which, even when compared with such sizable species as the well known "flicker," appear in proportion like great ravens, placed by their lesser congeners, the garrulous magpies.

The common pileated woodpecker, which ranges over North America at large, may attain a length of nearly 20 inches, while the handsome black woodpecker of northern Europe, the pie noir of the French, averages but three or four inches smaller.

Both of these, however, undersize the true giants of this interesting race of birds, for our ponderous ivory billed wood-

pecker, now found only in the wilder timbered districts of the gulf states, has a length of 21 inches and a wing extent of nearly a yard. The magnificent imperial woodpecker of Mexico and Central America is even larger by an inch or more than the last named species, and is a most remarkable bird.

There is one very peculiar thing about these big woodpeckers, and that is in their general coloration they are all of a glossy black, with white markings, and the males have brilliant scarlet crests or other color areas of the same on their heads.

The imperial and the ivory billed have powerful white, chisel cutting bills, capable of making great havoc with the partly decayed trunks of forest trees, where they search for the pine destroying insects which constitute their chief food.

JUPITER TURNS VERY RAPIDLY

JUPITER is the first and the largest of the group of great planets, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Its mean distance from the sun is 483,300,000 miles, and it exceeds the earth in size about 1300 times.

But its mean density is less than a quarter of that of the earth, so that in "weight" it exceeds our planet only 316 times. Its rotation on its axis is extraordinarily rapid, the period being a few minutes less than 10 hours. As a consequence the planet is very much flattened at the poles and swelled around the equator. But the significant thing is that this rotation period varies at different parts of its surface, being swiftest near the equator than toward the poles.

The same peculiarity is observed on the sun and is in itself a demonstration that Jupiter is not a solid body like the earth. There may be a solid nucleus within, but we have no direct proof of its existence. What we see is evidently a vast vaporous globe, shining by reflected sunlight because it is not hot enough to shine of itself.

Apparently as a consequence of the rapid rotation, the cloudy surface is drawn out into parallel bands of various lines, which are known as "belts." There are two principal belts, one on each side of the equator, and a varying number of smaller ones. Close around the poles there are no belts. Continual changes in the form and colors of the

belts are indicative of the play of gigantic forces of transformation. It is often said, with apparent truth, that in Jupiter we behold a huge world issuing out of chaos.

Thirty-four years ago an extraordinary red spot made its appearance in the southern hemisphere of Jupiter near the edge of the great "south belt," and the present writer had the good fortune to be one of the first to catch sight of it. This strange oval spot, more than 30,000 miles long, has undergone various transformations without ever varying much in time or position. It has led to endless conjectures, but its nature has never been discovered.

Jupiter's distance from the sun is so great that it receives only about one twenty-fifth as much solar radiation as the earth gets. Jupiter has four large and four very minute moons. During the transformation of the original nebula some influence must have operated to cause an unusually great condensation of matter at the point where Jupiter was formed.

GOING ON

Hostess (to one of the small guests): Now, dear, will you have some bread and butter to finish up with?

Small guest: No, thank you, I will have some cake to be going on with—Punch.



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



AS to the first issue of United States stamps, the date is approximately fixed by a record of a visit paid by the Hon. Henry Shaw, the father of Josh Billings, to Cave Johnson, postmaster-general, on Aug. 5, 1847, when he saw and purchased copies of the new stamps just received from the printer. The two stamps were the 5 cents, brown, and 10 cents, black. The former bears a three quarter face portrait of Benjamin Franklin, after a painting by J. B. Longacre. Franklin's connection with the postoffice as the first postmaster-general of the United States, made the use of his portrait especially appropriate and it has always been retained, generally on the lowest denomination, in each successive set of American stamps. The portrait of Washington is after the familiar Gilbert Stuart painting. Both stamps are to be numbered among the finest examples of stamp engraving; they were printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York. Long after they became obsolete, and the plates had been destroyed, they were officially imitated, not, however, with such complete success as to present any difficulty in distinguishing the originals from the imitations.

The contract under which the 1847 issue of stamps was printed expired in 1851, and a more advantageous one was made with a Philadelphia firm, Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. This firm produced the stamps for the United States during the next 10 years. By reason of alterations in postal rates the values at first required of the new contractors were the 1 cent, 3 and 12 cent; later, in 1855-6, the denominations 5 cents and 10 cents were reinstated in the list of stamp values; and finally, in 1860, three high values, the 24, 30, and 90 cent stamps were issued. The 24 cent stamp was required for one half ounce letters to Great Britain, 12 times the present cost of a one ounce letter. During this extension of the series of stamp values perforating was introduced by the contractors (1857), the gauge being 15. The portraits here are copies of several famous originals, but only one—the 5 cent—introduces a new personage in Thomas Jefferson, after a painting of that President by Gilbert Stuart. The 90-cent stamp has a particularly effective vignette of Washington in general's uniform, after the portrait by John Trumbull.—Fred J. Melville.

PANAMA EXPOSITION TWO

The two-cent stamp in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915 has been approved by Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

It is about an inch wide and an inch and a quarter long. It bears an engraving representing the Gatun locks of the Panama canal, showing a steamship emerging from the northern lock and another vessel being raised in the southern lock. In the middle distance is a group of tall palm trees and in the background rise the hills of the isthmus. Across the top are the words "U. S. Postage" and directly below these the

line "San Francisco, 1915." In left lower corner is an olive branch, typifying peace, and balancing it, on the right, is a palm branch, indicative of victory and the tropics.

No color has been selected for the stamp. The first issues will be on sale in a few weeks.—Philadelphia Press.

RISE IN CANADAS

There has been for some time a tendency toward higher quotations for Canadian stamps. The public is beginning to realize that many old Canadian stamps, particularly the perforated issues, are becoming as hard to obtain in really fine condition as are the early postal issues of the United States, says the S. S. and C. C. Circular. As a matter of interest we append the catalogue prices of a number of Canadian stamps showing the figures at which they were marked in our catalogue 20 years ago; also the prices this year:

Catalogue No.	Catalogue Price 1902	Catalogue Price 1912
1-1851 1p on laid.....	\$.75	\$2.50
5-1852 6p unused.....	10.00	125.00
7-1853 10p blue.....	4.00	9.00
8-1857 34p pink.....	1.30	4.50
10-1859 10c unused.....	.05	.75
16-1859 10c unused.....	.05	.75
21-1868 1/2c black.....	.03	.35
22-1868 2c unused.....	.12	1.50
23-1868 6c unused.....	.30	4.00
25-1868 12 1/2c unused.....	.35	3.00
35-1872 6c unused.....	.20	1.25
44-1882-90 6c unused.....	.08	.50
154 Registered, 8c blue.....	1.00	2.50

TO BE SUPERSEDED

The London Times says that the series of stamps now current in Bosnia and Herzegovina will shortly be superseded by a new issue, adorned with the effigy of the Emperor of Austria.

Maur's Collectionneur says that the views on the three stamps recently issued are as follows: 12h., a street in Jaice; 60h., view of Konjica, near Mostar in Herzegovina; 72h., view of Visegrad, near Sarajevo.

STORY OF THE "SEDANGS"

A. Ascherich sends a sketch of a stamp inscribed with the name "Sedang" and asks to what country it belongs, says Bertram W. H. Poole in Mekele's. This is a well-known imposter that turns up periodically and generally puzzles experienced collectors. The stamps are bogus and were "issued" in 1889 at the instance of a French adventurer—an officer of the French navy named De Mayreana—who endeavored to make people believe he was emperor of the kingdom of Sedang. Sedang is a small tract of land adjoining the French possession of Annam and one day De Mayreana turned up at Hong Kong and announced he was King Marie I. of the Sedangs. He was a man of fine appearance and as the French consul vouched for his credentials he was soon made much of. He instituted the "Order of Marie I." and was such a plausible individual that he succeeded in conferring this "decoration" on the then Governor of Hong Kong. King Marie had a set of seven stamps printed in Paris, ostensibly for use in his dominions, but in reality for the exploitation of stamp collectors. These were in a currency of "maths" of his own invention and that a large number were sold is evident from the frequency

with which the labels turn up in old collections. Shortly after the stamps were put on the market their history became public and De Mayreana fled from Hong Kong.

THINGS TO LEARN

How much better it is, when showing your collection to a friend, to be able to tell something interesting about each and every stamp, instead of simply turning the pages with an occasional remark as to the cost of this stamp or that, or an "if don't know" in answer to a question asked. A superficial knowledge of the languages of the world may be learned from postage stamps, and, once mastered, makes your collection far more interesting to look at. For the same reason a slight knowledge of heraldry, an acquaintance with the different emblems and characters that go to make up a coat of arms helps you to locate the country to which certain stamps belong. A knowledge of who the different persons are that we find depicted on postage stamps adds considerable to the enjoyment of your collection.

VARIATIONS IN ENVELOPES

United States envelopes of the 1861 issue vary materially in the color of the paper. They are usually collected as white and buff, but some, if not all, values may be found in a paper distinctly amber, as well as buff, both light and dark. Printed stamp albums have spaces for envelope stamps in a "cut square" condition only, says St. Nicholas. If you collect them in this way, cut them so that the margins are large enough to completely fill the album space. It is better, however, if you have the entire envelope, not to cut it at all, as some sizes of envelopes are very rare. Collectors of "entire" envelopes are interested not only in the color of paper, but also in the water-mark, in the size of the envelope, and in the shape of what is technically called the "knife." If you examine a few envelopes you will see that while they may look very much alike in the front, yet the size and shape of the four folds on the back vary materially. The flap itself is sometimes narrow, sometimes deep, and moreover there is a wide variety in the curve of the flap. These envelopes are closed according to the shape of the knife which, in the process of manufacture cuts them from the large sheets of paper.

NICARAGUAN VALUES

According to Gibbons' circular Nicaragua has two stamp issues at the same time, one with the picture of a locomotive for Bluefields and another with the familiar mountain scenery and liberty cap for the rest of the state. The reason given for the appearance of two sets is, that the silver money of Bluefields is worth about five times as much, face to face, as that of the rest of the country, which is paper money. United States gold is worth about ten times as much as the latter and twice that of the former kind of money. This is important to know in buying unused Nicaraguan stamps at face value, as a dollar stamp may be had for 10 cents.

CHINESE DESIGNS AEROPLANE

AFFAIRS in China are at present engaging the attention of the whole world. The China of today, in official circles at any rate, is very different from the China of a few years, it might almost be said months ago. When, however, it is realized how many young Chinamen are scattered throughout the world as students in the great capitals, it is scarcely surprising that the recent important changes which have occurred in the Celestial empire should have taken place.

The young son, still a schoolboy, of Mr. Kwei Chih, secretary of the imperial Chinese legation, London, is a typical instance of the manner in which many young Chinese of the rising generation have profited by their education in Europe, writes a contributor to the Monitor. This boy has taken the greatest interest in the art of aviation, and has constructed an excellent model of an aeroplane, which he has exhibited at more than one competition with considerable success. The model flew remarkably well and one of the periodicals discussing one of the competitions expressed surprise that the Chinese gentleman was not higher up on the list than he actually was when the results were read out.

NOVEL PLAYHOUSE

Have you seen the playhouses made out of screens? They are very convenient, because they can be folded and put away at night. If you cannot get one in your town, perhaps your father can have it made for you. They are four-fold screens covered with burlap. The outside is painted with oil paints to look like a house. In one panel there is a little door that really opens, and in another a window with real muslin curtains. You could have a window in each panel. To form the house it is placed up against a wall so that that will make the fourth wall of the house. The two side panels of the screen form the sides of the house, and the two center panels the front.—Harpers Bazar



(Reproduced by permission)
SON OF MR. KWEI CHIH
Second secretary of the Imperial Chinese legation in London

LITTLE PROBLEM

No. 32. I have a property that cost me \$800. What must I sell it for to give me a profit of 12 1/2 per cent after paying 10 per cent commission for sale? Answer to Little Problem No. 31. One-quarter added to one-third is seven-twelfths, and the difference between seven-twelfths and half, which is six-twelfths, is one-twelfth of the whole. But Fred said that this difference was 10 marbles, so that the total number of marbles must have been 120.

EASY EXPERIMENT

A very pretty effect may be produced by causing a candle to burn while almost immersed in water in a tumbler. The experiment, which is simple, is done in the following manner:

Insert a nail—not too heavy—in the lower end of a short candle in order to make that end heavier, and place the whole in a glass containing enough water to reach the upper edge of the candle without wetting the wick.

At first thought, nothing seems stranger than to expect a candle to burn in such a situation; but it does burn, and the reason is simple enough. As the candle burns it grows lighter and lighter, and rises gradually as it diminishes in length, so that the lighted end always remains above the surface of the water.

Moreover, the outside of the candle, being cool, will melt much more slowly than usual and the flame will make a little hollow in the center. This hollow place also helps in making the candle float and preserves the wick from contact with the water. Thus the candle will continue to burn in its strange candlestick until the wick is consumed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LEAF FESTIVAL

In the fall after school has opened, some class often likes to give a reception to the entering classes. An autumn-leaf dance in October is the prettiest kind of one to have, says the Woman's Home Companion. Decorate the school hall with branches of scarlet and yellow maple leaves, or deep red and russet oak boughs. For the dance programs make covers from water-color paper cut and painted to look like oak or maple leaves. The inside pages can be of thin white paper in the same shape. Attach little red pencils. Plan one autumn leaf dance in which each girl receives a wreath of autumn leaves from her partner. For refreshments have orange or raspberry ice with vanilla ice cream, and serve it on plates covered with leaf-shaped paper doilies.

PRINCESS YOLANDA ON A PONY



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

Daughter of the King of Italy rides horseback in style widely adopted by ladies today

THE children of the King of Italy apparently enjoy their holidays as much as the children of many of their majesties' subjects, and the photograph which the Monitor is able to reproduce was taken of Princess Yolanda while riding her pony in the style so widely

adopted by ladies today. Princess Yolanda is well known for the decided views she takes, writes a contributor to the Monitor, and is a member of a family who are immensely popular with all with whom they come in contact.

EARNING A COLLEGE COURSE

NO youth should be deterred from getting an education because of lack of money. He will need to make some sacrifices and use his time wisely; he will need to let his head save his hands, but he need seldom be discouraged. In the middle West one fourth of the young men who enter our colleges do something toward their own support, writes Thomas Arkle Clark, dean of the University of Illinois, in the Deliberator.

A man when he enters college should have at least enough money to carry him a half year and it would be better if he had sufficient for a whole year's schooling. It is better to defer entrance for a year or two after graduation from high school than to enter with no resources and be forced to depend upon picking up chance jobs for an existence. Fees, books and other supplies draw heavily upon the student's resources in the beginning and he must have the wherewithal to meet this drain.

He often finds it difficult or impossible to establish himself at once. He is unfamiliar with the town or the conditions; his studies require more attention than he had calculated and it seems at first as if all the opportunities for work had been taken advantage of by those who were in college the previous year. Moreover, he has discovered that the outline of expenses, as given in the college catalogue can not be implicitly relied upon. Men who expect to earn their expenses should visit the college town at least a week before the term opens and hunt for work early.

The self-supporting student should be resourceful. If the thing he wants does not turn up, he should be ready to take something else. If he can find no job ready made for his hand he may very well use his brains to develop some.

work which it seems to him should be done.

A young farmer boy, living in the southern part of Illinois, possessed \$250 and a strong desire for an education. He looked the field over, and with his little capital he bought five cows, rented a small pasture and a little barn not far from the college grounds, and thus established a small dairy. He had no trouble in disposing of the milk to the boarding clubs near by. I met him almost daily delivering his milk on a pneumatic tricycle. He puts in relatively little time, makes a good living, and brings a care-free head to his studies.

How to get a job? Some depend on friends, others rely on the Young Men's Christian Association or the college office, but the man who is most likely to succeed trusts largely to his own efforts.

I was laboriously pushing the lawn-mower over my front yard one hot August day and I noticed a young man watching me from the sidewalk. He was a prospective freshman looking for a job, and I gave him my lawn cutting to do. When I saw him two days later he had so many places that he was trying to find some one to take part of them off his hands.

Men with a trade, or with skill of any sort, will have little trouble in occupying their extra time; it is the man who knows how to do nothing well, and who must work at odd times at 15 or 20 cents an hour, who will get on slowly. Stenographers are always in demand, especially if they are accurate and neat; salesmen can find employment on Saturdays and at other busy times; carpenters, musicians, printers or men with skill or experience of any sort will find employment easily.

FUN IN A MATCHING CONTEST

A VERY appropriate game for the sewing club is the game of "Matching." Cut four times as many square cards as you have guests. Let the hostess explain that half of the cards are conundrum descriptions of the articles sketched on the other half. She should shuffle the cards thoroughly and

have every guest draw out four. The game is to match the cards. Let the one who has the card reading There's an opening for me, but when I go through I close it behind me and enclose you! sharpen her wits till she unravels it to mean "a button" then go in search of the card with the button sketched thereon.

BLACK LICORICE

Most of the black licorice comes from Spain, where it is made from the juice of the plant and mixed with starch to prevent it from melting in hot weather. The licorice plant is a shrub about three feet high and grows wild where its roots can reach the water. It grows largely on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, says the Brockton Enterprise. As the valley of the Euphrates contained one of the earliest civilizations in the world, it is probable that licorice is about the oldest confection in the world and that the taste which boys and girls like so well today was enjoyed by the boys and girls of Babylon and Nineveh 3000 years ago.

UP IN FRACTIONS

Madge—Has that new boy next door any brothers or sisters?
Theodore—He has just one sister. He tried to fool me by saying he had two half-sisters, but I know too much about fractions to be caught like that.—Minneapolis Journal.

RIDDLES

Which burns longer, a wax or a tall candle?
Neither; both burn shorter.
What is that which never asks any questions, and yet requires many answers?
The door bell.—New York World.

If somebody has the conundrum reading Oh, I have tied the flowers for the bride At many a costly wedding, I have embraced the fragile waist Of many a dainty maiden.

And unravels it to mean "a ribbon," though she may have the card sketched or adorned with a ribbon she does not forfeit it until asked for it personally. When all have been matched the one who holds the largest number of matched cards wins the game, and may be awarded a trophy.

Any bright conundrums may be used, says the Ladies Home Journal, but these are original:

I go racing through the long, wide casing, Where a needle would lose its way; I make a clearing as I go careering, Carrying big threads where I may (Bodkin.)

Two of me makes one. We are only complete together. We are always hand-in-hand; Through clear or cloudy weather; And most of the weal and the woe on our track We usually accomplish behind your back! (Hooks and Eyes.)

Think of a camel. And then think of me. Though I cannot bear burdens I am greater than he; He's a ship of the desert. And sails on dry land. But I go where he cannot— Do you understand? (Thread)

If you pull me out and then let me loose I will go back together again, I will give as you give and relax as you do. And I think that is the best in the domain. (Elastic.)

I am as old as that ancient man With whom the art of reckoning began; And I am too old to learn new tricks; So I never count farther than thirty-six; But I can sum you up in passing, and tell If you stand high or low, and tell it well! (Yardstick.)

HUNDREDS TO DISCUSS LIBRARIES AND THEIR USE AT NIAGARA FALLS

National Commissioner of Education Down to Speak on "Books for Those Who Need Them Most"

WORK IN PRISONS

Librarians of New York state and many other people who follow the many important lines of work centering in libraries will be interested in the meeting to be held at Niagara Falls next week. Discussion will have to do mainly with library extension and will deal with various vital phases of this modern movement.

LIBRARY extension will be the keynote of the twenty-second annual meeting of the New York Library Association to be held at Niagara Falls during the week beginning Sept. 23. The meetings will be held in the assembly room of the International hotel, where the week's program will open on Monday evening with a reception given by the hotel management. The days which follow will be devoted to addresses, reports, discussion, business and recreation, the program closing on Saturday with a trip to Buffalo, including a visit to the Buffalo public library.

Judging from the attendance at the last annual meeting, which was held in New York city, and from the interest manifested by librarians throughout the state in the coming convention, it is likely that more than 700 persons will be in attendance at Niagara Falls. The choice of a place which annually draws thousands of visitors to view its scenic attractions, will doubtless go far toward bringing about a record enrolment, especially as arrangements have been made for low railroad rates and other special privileges at a moderate cost.

Program Features

The first address of the week will be given Tuesday morning by William F. Seward, librarian of the Binghamton library, and president of the association. He will speak on "Possibilities," and the discussion to follow is to be led by William F. Yust, formerly of the free public library of Louisville, Ky. Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, will give an address on "Books for Those Who Need Them Most." The rural communities committee, under whose auspices this speech is to be given, will follow with its report. This report will contain much valuable information gained from replies to circulars and personal letters recently sent out by the committee asking for a statement of the amount of work being done by each library in the state for library extension.

Wednesday will be devoted to a consideration of the education of the prisoner, the day's program to be conducted under the auspices of the committee on penal institutions. At the morning session Dr. O. F. Lewis, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York, will deliver an address on "Prison Libraries in New York State," outlining their present status and making recommendations for their greater usefulness. Frederick W. Jenkins, treasurer of the New York Library Association and librarian of the New York School of Philanthropy, will present a paper on "Prison Libraries in New York City." The evening session will be a round table conducted by Dr. Lewis. Experts in the prison and reformatory field will discuss classroom education, industrial education, physical education, moral education, and general education for life. Prominent penologists and social workers are expected for this session.

On Thursday there are to be morning and evening sessions, and the speakers announced are Walter R. Nourse, inspector of public libraries, province of Ontario, who will speak on "Library Progress in Ontario"; Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary Wisconsin free library commission, on "Some Phases of Extension Work"; W. P. Cutter, library of the engineering societies, on "Let the



PHILANDER P. CLAXTON
United States Commissioner of Education.

Large Help the Little": Charles E. McLenagan, Milwaukee public library, on "A Public Service Library"; and W. F. Yust of Rochester and Miss Mary L. Sutcliffe of the New York public library school staff are expected to speak on institute work.

Friday afternoon will be devoted to normal and high schools. Under the auspices of the normal schools committee there will be a discussion on notable children's books of the past year. Miss Caroline Webster, state organizer of libraries, will discuss and illustrate the local history story hour, and Miss Katherine F. Grasty of the Eastern high school library, Baltimore, will tell of some experiments in reading poetry to children. The session will close with a symposium on "Some Problems in

School Library Work," in which representatives from various parts of the state will participate. There will be an exhibit of books suitable for children's and school libraries, pamphlets and reports on school library work and lists of books and articles for teachers, school libraries, etc. The exhibit has been planned by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall of the New York public library school and prepared at the expense of the school, which will hold the exhibit together afterward and perhaps send it out occasionally to teachers' institutes, summer schools, etc.

For Friday evening, under the auspices of the high school libraries committee, addresses are announced to be given by Dr. Henry P. Emerson, Buffalo superintendent of education, on "Compulsory versus Voluntary Reading"; Dr. George M. Forbes, Rochester University, on "The Place of the High School Library in High School Education"; and Dr. Sherman Williams on "Plans of the State Department of Education for the Development of School Libraries."

Institute to Meet

The American Library Institute also will meet at Niagara Falls during "Library week." This will be the third meeting of the institute this year, the first having been held in Chicago and the second in Ottawa. Papers which have been prepared and read in advance will be discussed at the meetings.

The institute, which was organized in 1905, has for its object: "To provide for study and discussion of library problems by a representative body chosen from English speaking America, regardless of residence or official position." The present fellowship is 56. The institute board consists of H. M. Utley, William T. Peoples, Thomas L. Montgomery, Frank P. Hill, president, and John C. Dana. Miss M. E. Ahern is secretary.

The officers of the New York Library Association are: William F. Seward, president; Miss Lucia T. Henderson, vice-president; Frederick W. Jenkins, treasurer; Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew, secretary.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—A famous political writer has recently taken the United States to task for the Monroe doctrine. Boiling down his objections, he declares that South America today is in a state of potential anarchy owing to the incapacity of the races inhabiting it; and that the Monroe doctrine prevents the colonization of that continent by any better equipped race. Neither proposition is true. Chile and Argentina have governments as stable and as civilized as the average government of Europe. Brazil, Peru and many of the lesser states, while falling short of their southern neighbors, are still orderly enough to permit the growth of wealth and civilization. In reality, the anarchy strip of South America has narrowed to the coast of the Caribbean; to Venezuela, and to a lesser extent, Colombia. In the second place, the Monroe doctrine does not prevent the colonizing of South America by any people who wish to go there. It is the military colonization of South America which is stopped by the Monroe doctrine. Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Russians, may go to South America in any numbers they please without hindrance. But the Monroe doctrine declares that the United States will not tolerate the establishment of new European possessions, with the resulting European armies and navies, in the western hemisphere. That doctrine is sound national common sense; and the American people will maintain it.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—Dealing with the small vote on the constitutional amendments in the recent election in Ohio, commentators generally deplore the little interest that was taken by the people of the state in changes in their fundamental law and point to it as a proof of the unwisdom of adopting the referendum for general legislation. In Ohio not quite half the number of persons that voted in the last presidential election voted in the constitutional election. The point is made

that the experience of Ohio and other states shows that legislation by popular vote is usually legislation by a minority. In the Ohio case, for example, one fourth of the voters instead of a majority of them (measured by the number of persons who voted in the election of 1908) legislated for the whole state, giving it fundamental law which can be changed only by the slow process prescribed for amendment of the constitution. In our own state constitutional changes have been made by even a smaller proportion of the voters. That is the weakness of the referendum, and yet it is only by the referendum that state constitutions can be changed. In the light of experience it is quite apparent that it is unwise to resort to it oftener than is necessary.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Great ado is likely to be made in this campaign over the testimony in the Waters-Pierce suit about the way in which the Standard Oil Company disintegrated and reorganized. The presidents and directors of the new minor independent companies were clerks and other subordinate employees of the old "trust." But this information really gets us nowhere. It was known all along that the stock control of the new independent companies would be in the hands of men who controlled the old combination. And the boards of directors and officers of the new companies were bound to be representatives of the owners. The naming of "dummy" boards is honest at any rate. It is not characteristic of plans to violate the injunction of the court and carry on the conspiracy or combination. If there were any plan to do this the traces of the scheme would be better covered and an attempt would have been made to create an appearance of greater independence among the new corporations. If the government has reason to believe that the order of the court is being disobeyed its work of bringing home responsibility for that disobedience will be simplified by the frank way in which the band of the old interests is disclosed in the management of their disintegrated properties.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

FISHING LIKE WORK

"Then you didn't fish much while away?"
"No," said the real estate man. "I did hang a hook overboard one day, with a worm on it. A number of fish investigated my proposition warily, but negotiations never got beyond a nibble. Then I decided that fishing was too much like the real estate business, so I quit. I went away for a change."—Washington Herald.

HAD READ ABOUT IT

"There's one thing I want to see while I am in Europe."
"And that is?"
"The Hungarian goulash in session."—Pittsburgh Post.

TIME MUCH OCCUPIED

"Are you interested in the uplift?"
"Not so much as I'd like to be," replied Senator Sorghum. "It keeps me too busy

trying to avoid being thrown down."—Washington Star.

LOOKING FOR MORE MILLS

"Making any money these days?" asked Hicks of the mill-owner.
"Hardly any," said the other. "We are beginning to see the reason for the old saying that it takes 10 mills to make a cent."—Richmond Virginian.

ONE'S LITERARY VIEW

Poet's wife—All those red books contain poems by my husband.
Maid—How lovely! And does he write in other colors as well?—Fliegende Blätter.

DENIED THE REPORT

Uncle Ezra—Howdy, Eben—Just back from California, I see. Must be a great place. They say there is sunshine there the year round.

Uncle Eben—That is just one of those

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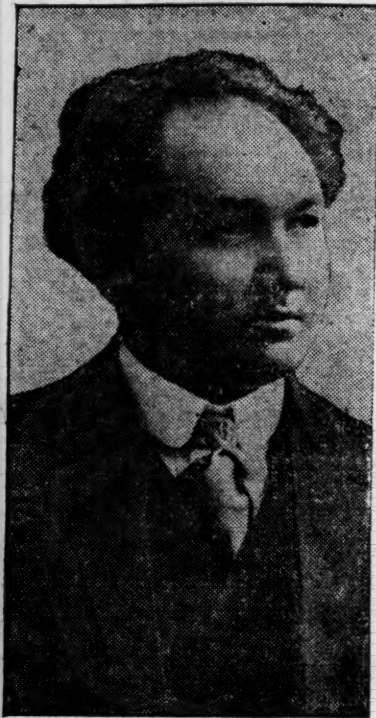
Conductor of Coming Symphony Season Has Distinguished Assisting Artists, but Will Have Large Proportion of Purely Orchestral Concerts

EACH department of solo activity in the Boston Symphony concerts this season will be freshened by the appearance of a European artist who is either new or is returning to America after a considerable absence. A new representative of the singing art is Miss Julia Culp, whose mezzo-soprano tone is said to have unusual beauty. Bringing new ideas of piano interpretation, is Leopold Godowsky, head of the piano school in the Vienna conservatory and one of the leading figures in European music. His engagement with the Symphony orchestra will bring him here in the first half of the season. Representing a style of violin playing not recently heard in the United States, comes Eugene Ysaie.

The names of 14 artists in all are announced and these represent the best in the art available in America this year. There are five singers, Julia Culp, Marie Rappold, Elena Gerhardt, Maggie Teyte and Herbert Witherspoon; five pianists, Germaine Schnitzer, Leopold Godowsky, Max Pauer, George Proctor and Norman Wilks; three violinists, Fritz Kreisler, Anton Wittek and Eugene Ysaie, and one cellist, Otto Urack, the successor of Alwin Schroeder in the orchestra. The programs have been arranged so that the concerts with soloist and those for orchestra alone will, as far as possible, alternate. The distinction which Dr. Muck holds as conductor makes him to all American concert purposes a soloist himself.

The Singers

Of the singers, the only one who will be new to Boston is Miss Julia Culp.



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LEOPOLD GODOWSKY



(Copyright by A. Dupont, New York)
EUGENE YSAIE

Mme. Marie Rappold, who will be the first soloist of the season, is a well known soprano of the Metropolitan opera house, who has appeared before in Boston with the Symphony orchestra. Mme. Rappold is an American. She

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Soprano Who Presents Works of French School Appears With Orchestra



MISS MAGGIE TEYTE

the country. Miss Elena Gerhardt has been engaged to sing with the orchestra not only in Boston but in other cities which it will visit.

Miss Maggie Teyte, a Scotch singer, went to Paris and first made her reputation in the role of Melisande at the Opera Comique. Last year she came to this country as a member of the Chicago

Opera Company and gave a number of recitals. This year she will again be a member of the Chicago opera and will do much concert work. Herbert Witherspoon makes this year his first appearance here as soloist at a Symphony concert.

The Pianists

A pianist whose coming has long been looked forward to by the musical public is Leopold Godowsky. A good many years ago Mr. Godowsky was teaching in a musical college in Chicago and then he gave throughout the country a number of recitals.

Miss Germaine Schnitzer returns to Boston to appear with the orchestra and in recital.

A name new to Boston is that of Norman Wilks. Mr. Wilks is an English pianist, the greater part of whose career has been spent in Germany.

Another newcomer in the list of pianists is Max Pauer. Mr. Pauer is said to be regarded in Germany as the greatest classical player of the time. He has been engaged by the Symphony management for concerts of the tours as well as for Boston. George Proctor, the Boston pianist, is again announced.

The Violinists

The names of three violinists are announced in the prospectus. Mr. Ysaie has not been heard in America for eight years. Mr. Kreisler is coming to America under a contract which gives the orchestra his exclusive services in the East. He will give recitals in Boston and New York, but otherwise his only appearance will be with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Anton Wittek, the concertmaster, will play once as soloist.

The only cellist announced is the new member of the orchestra, Otto Urack, who succeeds Alwin Schroeder, sharing

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MUSICAL HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Three Revolutions Come About in a Single Generation, Led in Turn by Wagner, Strauss and Debussy

STUDENTS of music today have gone through a more interesting period perhaps than any ever known in the musical history of the past. This lies in the fact that two distinct revolutions in music making, if one does not indeed count a third, have taken place within the experience of musical workers of this hour. The first was of course the mighty tumult and change which occurred under the impetus of the remarkable genius of Wagner. Even in the land across the sea, in America, the battle was felt though at that time Americans were likely to wait for the verdict of Europe before taking a decided stand in such a controversy. Wagner was laughed at, considered as a huge musical joke, then listened to reluctantly and with fingers in ears, so to speak, during the most odious bars; then he was suddenly the only composer one cared to hear. Now the balance has been restored and one hears Wagner alongside of Beethoven or the modern Frenchmen, as one of the splendid company of musical prophets and apostles, but not the only great man, as the most enthusiastic of 20 years ago liked to acclaim him.

Second and Third Changes

The second revolution in music is, of course, seen in the modern French school. To be sure, this owed its rise to the Wagnerian upheaval; but for that matter, almost every successive change is an evolution out of what was just before it. People accused even Bizet, as we have seen, of Wagnerianism, though Wagner is perhaps just the one composer of all to whom Bizet owed least. Debussy, the extreme of the French type today, was an ardent lover of Wagner at the very first, then suddenly swung far away from him. But undoubtedly the splendid iconoclasm of the daring German largely influenced Debussy to hope he might discover a new music world of his own. Nothing like the music drama of Wagner had existed before Wagner, though his work was an endeavor to restore and develop the old Greek drama, with its

sung chorus and its intoned solo or single parts. Nothing like the drama of Debussy existed before Debussy though his musical scale is more or less a revision to the old Gregorian types. Distinctly then, the musical public has had to get out of its ears what was familiar and learn to like something new twice within a very short period.

Richard Strauss is the third of these new achievers, although his work is perhaps not so distinct from that of Wagner as Debussy's is. Still it is probable that to enjoy Strauss and to understand him requires almost as much of a re-orienting of our musical thinking as to enjoy Debussy does or to enjoy Wagner did. Certainly Strauss is different from Wagner. There is less of serene grandeur. He reflects apparently the tremendous unrest of this immediate time. The continued acclaim of Strauss in Germany the musical, however, should make folk of other lands slow to assure themselves that they do not care for Strauss. Strauss has taken a different tack from Wagner. Wagner sought to apply to the legends of his own land the same methods which the Greeks applied to their national folk tales.

Strauss has in "Elektra" and his new work "Ariadne" gone back to the Greek story; but it appears that he is not so near the Greek spirit in what he produces musically as Wagner was. Wagner's dramas all give a deep sense of the overruling majesty and power of divine forces; Strauss seems content to show the storm and stress of the human experience and to leave the vexed problems of human sorrows and sufferings further from solution than Wagner did. In Strauss the wrong side of things is more unflinchingly set forth. Wagner in some instances almost leaves one with a sense that flagrant wrong doing had a beauty or a pathos or something to be compassionated in it. Strauss certainly does not do this. His "Salome"—another instance of his reverting to an old story—does not make its ugly facts beautiful nor incur the reproach of lulling the moral sense in the outflowing charm in his music. Of "Elektra" it is, however,

to be remembered that those who have heard it interpreted in Germany find that we have not yet heard it in this country. It has been given here only as Wagner used to be at first—as so much thunder and fury. In Germany the beautiful passages are shown to be more frequent and many passages of fearful horror are made more effective by being played and sung pianissimo, a plain direction of the score which it is said has not been heeded here.

Debussy and Others

In Debussy we find an almost unflinching pianissimo. He wishes us to understand him by what he thinks more than by the sound of the instruments. His great opera, "Pelléas" has for text a very sensitive and delicate and modern piece of literature, yet a novel old story. An entirely new animus pervades the libretto of Maeterlinck from that found in any other opera. It is literary, too, not dramatic, a play to be read "in the closet."

Dukas with his "Barbe Bleue" is of course an exponent of the Debussy school, though he has less initiative. But the endeavor to reflect the score word for word as Debussy does, in the orchestra, leaving the voice to speak the words almost without melody, always in the most natural possible intervals, is the general guide of Dukas. His story, like the librettos of the Wagnerian Humpdink, is a folk legend treated seriously.

Wolf-Ferrari is yet another composer whose work interests the public just now. But like Puccini he does not seem to break so far away from anything before him as to constitute in himself a revolution. Puccini is still the Italian of long melodic line and of a general romanticism of attitude very different from the close intellectual analysis of the German and French master of his time. Indeed the choice of librettos is in the case of all operative works a hint as to the thought of the music, too. We remember that Mozart used classic themes to some extent as in his early work, "Idomeneus." Then in the "Magic Flute" and "Don Giovanni" he entered a field new to the operatic stage of his time. "Don Giovanni" was really one of the old miracle plays much extended and modernized. The libretto was badly handled, but it was plainly the purpose of Mozart, even in the "Magic Flute," to bring onto the stage some of the myth and legend of the mediaeval time. As we have seen, Wagner and Strauss are both characterized by a study of their librettos, Wagner of course essentially so, since he always made his own. One may remark that besides the ancient stories which Strauss is reviving he has busied himself with more modern material in "Rosekavalier," "Don Quixote," in a symphonic poem was possibly medieval in subject but it was very modern in musical treatment.

Of course in these days any kind of change or artistic revolution comes less stir than it did of old and is easier to bring about. The world is all more awake, more ready for progress, or for change of any sort, be it progress or the reverse. One has noted the rapid evolution of the new things in music in the present time, and it remains to remark that some of the musicians at work today—also recall the battle for recognition which Schumann and his friends had. It was the fashion within the memory of some men to declare oneself for Mendelssohn or for Schumann, and the latter was regarded as a very dangerous innovator.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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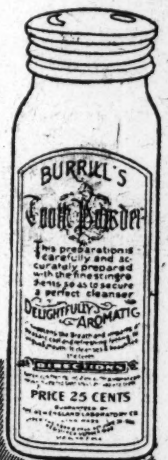
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FREDERICK T. BOSTONOLYMPIC VOYAGES CANCELED
NEW YORK—The White Star line has
canceled future voyages of the Olympic,
says a report to the New York Herald
from London, based on a statement in
the London Chronicle. On the return of
the Olympic from New York early in
October she will be sent to Belfast, it is
said, where she will be fitted with an
inner skin and additional bulkheads. This
work, it is said, will occupy six months.CARS TEMPORARILY DIVERTED
Cars at the east loop of Dudley street
terminal were diverted to the lower
level this morning when a Norfolk-street
outward bound car was stalled at a
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LYNN, MASS.SAYS PORTO RICANS
SEEK TO BE GOVERNED
AS CANADIANS ARE

NEW YORK—If the report of the situation brought from Porto Rico by Cay Coll Cuchi, member of the Legislature of that island, is accurate, the people there are very much disaffected toward their present form of government. According to Mr. Coll Cuchi, an overwhelming majority of the Porto Ricans are working for and demanding an autonomous form of government like that of Canada, and if Theodore Roosevelt should be elected President of the United States they are counting upon his granting their wish, withdrawing the United States revenue and other federal officers and sending them a Governor-General with the same circumscribed authority as restricts the office of the Duke of Connaught in Canada.

Americans who have come here from Porto Rico have given glowing pictures of the satisfaction of all the Porto Ricans with the existing order of things. They have represented the island as clamorous for statehood, and anxious to enjoy the full ballot of American citizens. On the other hand Mr. Coll Cuchi insists that the Porto Ricans do not want statehood. They want to govern themselves, he says. They don't want Woodrow Wilson to be elected because they believe the Democrats would make the island a territory. Mr. Coll Cuchi asserts that this sentiment is shared by 110,000 out of the 150,000 voters on the island.

Mr. Coll Cuchi is on his way to Spain to represent the Porto Rican government at the centennial of the Cortes of Caliz in honor of the promulgation of the constitution of 1812, which begins Oct. 1. But Mr. Coll Cuchi does not desire Spain as an overlord. What Porto Rico wants, he maintains, is self-government, and no interference by the United States in its domestic affairs.

THUMB PRINTS ON
A RUSSELL CHECK
FIGURE IN HEARING

George L. Harrington, a traveling salesman of Boston and an important witness at the Russell will case hearing in East Cambridge yesterday, left the city today for the West. He is a new witness and became known to William R. Scharion, counsel for "Dakota Dan," only this week. To keep him from having to wait until Monday, when proceedings will be resumed, the hearing was suspended Friday and his testimony taken.

Mr. Harrington is a former resident of Melrose and he declared that "Dakota Dan" is the Daniel Blake Russell he knew as a boy. His occupancy of the land allowed the Dakota claimant his stand since the case reopened. The latter will be placed on the stand again Monday.

Mr. Scharion says he will produce positive proof that "Dakota Dan" is the rightful heir through thumb prints made 25 years ago on "example" checks at a commercial college which the real Daniel Russell attended. These checks will be compared Monday with paper on which Dakota Dan has made thumb prints. Much interest is expected to be aroused when Dakota Dan's counsel goes into the admitted arrangement by which he first recessed since the case reopened. The latter will be placed on the stand again Monday.

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POPULARITY GROWS

Not of least importance among the bathing establishments in Boston, the floating bath houses are serving localities where such privileges are especially needed and appreciated. In the present article, the last in the series of 10 dealing with this public enterprise, something is told about the benefits of these covered swimming pools.

BOSTON'S bath department, active as it is in making the harbor front available for swimming, has not been neglectful of its opportunity to utilize the rivers for the purpose. A dozen or more floating bath houses afford the people of the respective localities a chance to enjoy the water without making it necessary for them to go any considerable distance.

The floating bath house is an aquatic institution in a class by itself. Its influence for uplifting has been and is pronounced. It has been found an essential factor in the growth of the Boston bath system, and while so much attention has been given by the department to the harbor beaches, to the extent that sufficient appropriations for the purpose shall be forthcoming the floating bath houses will be increased numerically and their efficiency added to.

Different Types

The Warren bridge bath houses are characteristic of the type of outdoor baths which began to exert their beneficial influence around Boston more than 20 years ago and which have increased in popularity. It is true that the beaches are annually drawing more and more swimmers. But as the city increases in population and in territory new accommodations for swimming and bathing are required. The Warren bridge baths never experienced a more successful season than this year.

Floating bath houses like those at Warren bridge are in reality outdoor pools covered. That is, the pool itself is enclosed excepting below the surface of the water, through which the tide surges in and out. The Warren bridge pool for men and boys is 80 feet long and 20 feet wide. All around the sides are the lockers. There is always four feet of water in the pool. No matter how the tide rises or falls the same stage of water is maintained.

In the Charles river, where the Warren bridge baths are located, there is such a difference in the tide that when the tide is low the gang plank leading from the bridge to the bath house becomes a nearly perpendicular ladder.

"But that makes very little difference to our boys," said George T. Maloney, superintendent of the bath houses, in a talk on the workings of the establishment. "They can climb that gang plank no matter how steep it is and on some of those warm days it was a sight to see them scramble down to the bath house. A moment later finds them in the pool."

"How many can we accommodate? Well, that is a question hard to answer. I know we have had 200 in the pool at one time. Of course, then they haven't



Floating bath houses, adapted for mid-city use, anchored along the Charlesbank



HUGH C. McGRATH
General superintendent, Boston bath department

much of a chance to indulge in long-distance swimming. In fact, it is about all that they can do to move about with that number in the water.

"With all that is being done to draw the crowds to the beaches, and I don't blame any one for getting there if they have the time, right here, in this locality, and I presume at the other floating baths, we have a work cut out for us that is showing result in constantly increasing attendance. To me it seems to be a very fine thing that here with closely built sections all around, the people can enjoy a swim at any time of the day without even having to consult the tide conditions."

The floating bath houses are simply wooden structures anchored in the water but built so substantially that there is scarcely any perception that it rests on nothing more solid than barrels. The pool is so constructed that the water comes in and goes out through lattices in the sides and on the bottom. This insures a continuous flow of water. There is no chance for any debris to get into the pool.

City's Bath System

Having discussed in this and previous articles, Boston's exceptional opportunities for affording the people outdoor as well as indoor swimming facilities, it is interesting to get behind the scenes, and observe how this "bathing machinery"

is kept in motion. There is an excellent system of bookkeeping. While the baths are public establishments there is a good deal of money taken in through the supplying of towels, etc. The expenditures are naturally considerable and the various superintendents are required to furnish detailed daily accounts.

In charge of the bookkeeping of the bath departments is Daniel J. Burn, the chief clerk. It is largely due to Mr. Burn's labors that a complete record is available at any moment the city officials wish to see what the department is doing. Nothing important in the way of daily happenings is permitted to go unnoticed. Not only is the daily attendance recorded, but the manner in which discipline is being observed and to what extent swimming is being practiced, form parts of the report.

Each day the superintendent of the bath house makes an entry of attendance, etc., and the following day this report is sent to the main office of department. The report specifies so many men and women, so many boys and girls. At the end of the month a complete report is filed. There are special blanks for the laundry department, which is a big factor in the item of expense.

Under the present supervision of Hugh C. McGrath the bath department has assumed a position of note among municipal improvements. The board of trustees seem to recognize this fact. Those who have to do with appropriations for bath purposes acknowledge that this department is now a model for other cities ambitious to take advantage of their location on either sea or river. That Boston has been able to give so good an account of itself in this respect is in part due to the public's interest in outdoor swimming. As the season comes to a close, and preparations are under way for making 1913 a record year in the matter of this utility, it is regarded as a good sign that wherever Boston's present municipal activities are known the bath department is held up as one of the great factors for municipal betterment.

CARMEN AGREE
ON WAGE SCALE

Satisfactory settlement of wage rates for about 6000 motormen and conductors of the Bay State Street Railway Company has been made for at least the next two years, according to an agreement reached by the company and representatives of the Carmen Friday.

The men will receive a wage increase of 1 cent an hour on Oct. 1, and a further increase of 1/2 cent an hour on Oct. 1 of next year. The present rates are a minimum of 22 1/2 cents an hour for the first year, increasing to a maximum of 28 1/2 cents on and after seven years' service.

On These Pages
Day After Day

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MILBURY

As the result of the conference between the selectmen and General Manager L. C. Page of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, a promise has been made by the latter, it is understood, to remove all unnecessary poles from Elm street as far as the watering trough at Canal street. Mr. Page also has agreed, it is said, to have a small waiting station built at Park hill, Greenwood street, near the Worcester road.

The Women's Mission Circle of the Methodist church has elected: President, Mrs. R. H. Crane; vice president, Mrs. William H. Ellis; secretary, Mrs. John J. McCrea; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Van Ostrand.

ROCKLAND

The fall meeting of the Pilgrim conference of Congregational churches will be held at Scituate Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The newly organized men's Bible class of the Haverhill Methodist Episcopal church will meet with Treasurer H. C. Smith Monday evening to plan for the annual meeting Oct. 7.

Miss Isabelle B. Holbrook, a former member of the Rockland board, has been elected a delegate to the annual convention of the American Theosophical Society from Hollywood, Cal., at Chicago.

MELROSE

The school committee voted last night to open an additional first grade at the Whitman building Monday.

At the meeting of the Wilson and Marshall clubs last evening an address was given by Frederick S. Dietrick.

A progressive city committee will be formed Monday evening in Temple of Honor hall.

MEDFORD

At the close of registration of voters, 296 names had been added to the voting list, making the total number of voters 4416 or 45 less than a year ago.

The Progressive city committee has elected: Chairman, George M. Tucker; secretary, Samuel Elder; treasurer, Alderman George Colby.

WHITMAN

Whitman grange will act on applications for membership Sept. 27.

Nunkatest tribe, I. O. R. M., has elected as prophet Burton Drake and as chief of records Ray C. Peterson.

The junior class of the high school has elected Miss May Dowd, secretary.

MALDEN

At the session of the registrars 62 new names were added to the voting list, passing the registration of a year ago with a total of 7230.

An entertainment was held by Resolute Rebekah lodge at its meeting in Old Fellows temple last evening.

HOLBROOK

The annual Pomona festival of the Brookville grange closed last evening.

This evening the selectmen will give a hearing on the petition of the Randolph & Holbrook Electric Light Co. for the right to erect poles and string wires on Center street.

EVERETT

There will be two mail deliveries in the morning hereafter and one in the afternoon.

Former Commander Edwin F. Morrill of James A. Perkins post, G. A. R., of this city will make an inspection of Union post of Peabody next week.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Rev. Albert J. Coleman exchanges with the Rev. Mr. Boyd and preaches in the Union Congregational church tomorrow morning.

The senior class of the high school will hold the first social of the year Oct. 21 at the town hall.

MIDDLEBORO

The annual autumn convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Elmhurst county will be held next Wednesday here.

The rally week of the Central Baptist church will be held Sept. 23 to 29.

HANOVER

The senior class at the high school will hold a series of entertainments for the Washington trip fund.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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248 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

abrupt, the county commissioners have ordered that 60 feet be cut at the corner on both sides from the estates of Lucius A. Austin and Mrs. Harrington.

CHELSEA

Ruth chapter, Order of Eastern Star, will hold its annual inspection night Oct. 28.

The new open-air room in the annex of the Williams school was opened this week with 15 pupils.

A reception will be tendered to the Rev. Charles N. Thorp, the retiring pastor of the First Congregational church, and Mrs. Thorp in the church auditorium next Wednesday evening.

NEWTON

A meeting will be held next Wednesday evening in the assembly hall of the classical high school to protest against the proposed route of the Grand Trunk through this city.

LITTLETON

Miss Maud Mitchell, who has taught 12 years in the Littleton high school, has resigned to take a position in the French department of the Chelsea high school.

CONCORD

Under the direction of the New England Deaconess Association, work on the new Deaconess Home for Women has begun on the Charles Emerson estate.

WINTHROP

The first meeting of the Quest and Question Club will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. Howe, Summit avenue, Oct. 1.

MILFORD

The equestrian statue of Gen. William F. Draper will be unveiled and presented to the town Sept. 25.

MAYNARD

The Methodist Sunday school will observe rally day Sunday.

EXPORTERS PREPARE FOR CANAL OPENING IN THEIR CONVENTION

NEW YORK—With a banquet at the Hotel Astor, the third annual convention of the American Manufacturers Export Association ends tonight. William C. Redfield will preside. Among those in attendance will be Col. Charles H. Sherill, recent minister to the Argentine; William Sulzer of New York; B. J. Shoninger of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; George S. Atwood, secretary of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce; Pedro Rafael Rincones, Venezuelan consul-general at this port; Count Candido Mendes de Almeida, secretary of the Brazilian legation; Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state, and W. E. Peck, of New York.

The chief work of the two days' meeting is to develop plans by which the American manufacturer and exporter will reach the maximum of efficiency in the trade expansion which is expected to follow the opening of the Panama canal.

At the opening session Friday Archibald J. Wolfe, agent of the department of commerce and labor, refuted the charge that Americans cannot compete in the foreign markets with England and Germany because they will not grant the credit that manufacturers in those two countries do.

He said he had written 166 of the leading American manufacturers who are in the export business, and had received answers to the effect that they all grant credit on practically the same basis as they do in the domestic market.

President Campbell expressed the view that agreements on rates entered into between the railroads and the steamship companies had affected the volume of American export trade for many years past.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Farley Opening
The Latest Fall Creations Now on Exhibition of
MILLINERY
YOUR INSPECTION INVITED
Alicia M. Farley, 19 Arlington St., Boston
Near Boylston St.

Madame du Tremblay
Announces Her Fall and Winter
OPENING of
High-Class Millinery
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sept. 23rd, 24th, 25th.
7 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

1912
Autumn Opening of Millinery
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Sept. 24, 25, 26.
Miss Lee Gordon Brann, 367 Boylston Street, Boston
STANDISH BUILDING. Tel. B. 3784-W

CHAPIN
Custom Corsets
\$12 and \$15
SPECIALTY
Fitting corsets to your entire satisfaction for perfect comfort and freedom of movement, combined with the latest lines.
248 BOYLSTON STREET

Fall Opening
At McDowell's

Sept. 23 and Following Days.
Attractive Display of Corset Models From the best designers of Paris and New York. We will have on exhibition our new models of Suits, Gowns, Skirts, Shirt Waists and Jackets for the coming season. Ladies are invited to call and try on Crinoline models and see the effect of the garment, patterns of which are on sale.

McDowell's School Dressmaking and Millinery, 59 Temple Pl., cor. Wash. St., Boston. Next to Casler's Plating Parlors.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Call and see our complete line of **FINE FURS** and be convinced that you can make a positive saving of 40% with us. Motor Coats in Raccoon and Leopard a Specialty. Extra Altering. Re-blocked. Redyed at Extraordinarily Low Prices.

41 WEST STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Oxford 113.

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25¢ a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

MARTIN HAT CO.

Ladies' Felt, Beaver, Velour, "Cleaned," Dyed, Re-blocked. Ladies' and Gents' Hats made to order.

364 Washington St., Boston
Mail orders given prompt attention. Tel. Main 274-W.

MILLINERY—NEW YORK

NEW YORK MILLINERY
Miss E. Brown
Knabe Bldg., Room 601, 437 Fifth Ave., New York
Latest styles. Reasonable prices. Mail orders promptly filled.
Finest Materials.

LEATHER GOODS

Leather School Bags
Largest line in Boston. All grades and sizes at reasonable prices. Located in the wholesale district. We do not have the high rent and consequent high prices of the retail district.

CUMMINGS' TRUNK FACTORY
657 Atlantic Ave., opp. South Station, near Essex St.

DRESSMAKING

ENGAGEMENTS wanted by first-class dressmaker by day or week. Address S 24, Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

THE GOODWIN CORSET
Now comprises through the entire line a type of every need. Each has been a careful study in construction, and a grace of line, reproducing the natural beauties of the feminine form. AT THE
Exclusive Millinery Shop
OF
Esther Rodman
687 BOYLSTON ST.
Tel. B. B. 2964-L

UPON REQUEST

we will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues. Utilize your saving of combings or extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles of head dresses. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.

MME. PEAL & SON
80 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

MRS. C. D. FULLERTON
is having her classes in MILLINERY and DESIGNING, at her home, 14 Park Drive, Brookline; would be pleased to see her old pupils, also new ones who are interested. Formerly instructor at Parker Memorial for 10 yrs. with great success. Tel. 4638-W Brook.

DOLL REPAIRING

Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced, dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 39 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. Ox. 886-W.

A POST CARD will bring you upwards of 370 patterns of advance styles of dress goods from an up-to-the-minute New York importing house. Address B. A. MARSH, 5 Everett rd., Dorchester, Mass.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

Developing and Printing
The most important part of picture-taking is the developing. If this is properly done your pictures will certainly be satisfactory.

Our method and equipment for doing this work is the best that can be obtained.

Printing is done on paper best suited to individual negatives by competent men and at moderate prices.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

RALPH HARRIS & COMPANY
20-30 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

BOOKS

BOOKS Old and New
A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals.

Back Numbers of Leading Magazines: FOUNTAIN PENS

We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence invited.

SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
88 Bromfield St., Boston
Telephone four orders—For Hill 2221

SMALL PAMPHLETS

Bound in cloth, \$1 per volume, or in Full Morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, \$2 per volume. Delivered to any address in U. S. Correspondence solicited.

WM. S. LOCKE
BOOKBINDER
17 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 310 Washington St., Boston.

TO SPEND FOR BOOKS. CORNHILL BOOK SHOP, 68 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE SAMPLE SHOE SHOP COMPANY

496 Washington Street, Corner Bedford

OVER RIKER-JAYNES'

TAKE ELEVATOR



Our Special Offer for Our Fall Opening

Distinctive Tan Russia Calf Boots

Button or Lace, all Goodyear welted soles on the

much-desired "Knob Toe" last, with high Cuban heel;

other stores are charging \$4.00 and \$4.50

for the same shoes; our price, **Special \$3.00**

FRANK WISTUBA

Practical Furrier

New Garments Made to Order

Furs Repaired and Remodelled

Tel. 1073-W Oxford

521 Washington Street, BOSTON



THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE

81 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
Tel. Haymarket 3738.

Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

MANSFIELD

LADIES' and MISSES' GOWNS

WAISTS, BLOUSES

Separate Skirts. Prices attractive.

420 BOYLSTON ST., Room 315.

REMOVAL

PARIS PATERN SUPPLY CO.

have removed from 109 Tremont st. to 7 TEMPLE PLACE, where they vouch the perfection of the individual paper patterns from which dresses, garments, coats, shirt-waists, etc. are cut and finished without trying on the material.

Tel. Oxford 323-W.

H. Stepper & Co.

Ladies' Tailors

159A Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Near Keith's Theatre.

HETZER BROS.

FURRIERS

Furs Remodeled, Repaired, Re-dyed.

364 Washington St., Boston. Room 403.

FRENCH and Domestic Hats for sale. Orders a specialty. Materials accepted if desired. CHRISTIAN, 187 Tremont st., parlor 7.

TAILORS

RICHARD L. KANE

Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.

1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 290 Mass. St. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

Long 41 Summer St. BOSTON
JEWELER

Cross and Crown Jewelry
14K \$9.50
SEND FOR CATALOG

Human Hair Goods
Switches, strictly first quality, from \$8 to \$40. Switches, second quality, from \$6 to \$10. Fulls from \$25 to \$25 each. Transformations from \$2 to \$20 each. Pompadours from \$1.50 to \$10 each. Ladies' half and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited. H. C. BERNNER, 149 Tremont St., Boston, Room 301, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1277-J.

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP
LADIES' HATTER
60 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT.

Bigelow Corsets
LA GRECQUE UNDERWEAR
7 Temple Place, Boston

WOMEN THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 10 cents a line; 5 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line; 26 to 50 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line; 51 to 100 insertions, at least three times a week, 5 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

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Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE

FURNISHED HOUSE

TO LET IN BROOKLINE—Centrally located, within short walk of Coolidge Corner; 10 rooms, modern bath, hot-water heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, will be rented completely furnished. RUSSELL.

South Part of Brookline

FOR SALE—The attractive estate known as "The Rocks," situated on South Street, in the court end of Brookline; house contains 14 rooms and 3 bathrooms, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric lights, and it was especially designed by the architect for comfort and convenience; large stable and about 17 acres of land with rocks, trees and shrubs. Would rent furnished. RUSSELL.

A Good Investment

FOR SALE—Two nearly new 3-apartment brick houses near the Chestnut Hill Reservoir; each suite containing 2 rooms, reception hall and bath, with all conveniences, including continuous hot water, steam heat, electric lights, and prompt paying tenants and showing a good return. Full particulars at either office. RUSSELL.

\$27 PER MONTH

TO LET—Suite of 3 rooms and bath in Brookline, in a most convenient location near steam and electric cars; cafe in building, and might allow light housekeeping; heat, continuous hot water and all improvements. RUSSELL.

Brookline Apartments of Every Description

Many of them in buildings exclusively in our charge in which we can guarantee sufficient heat, continuous hot water and proper janitor service. Detailed lists at either office. RUSSELL.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1321 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE
219 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLINE VILLAGE
CARRIAGE SERVICE AT COOLIDGE CORNER OFFICE

REAL ESTATE

ASS. VALUE \$10,700

FOR SALE—Single house on Ashpin Hill, Brookline, containing 12 rooms, bath and laundry; steam heat, 3 fireplaces, hardwood floors, electric lights and all improvements; slightly situated and yet convenient to the Beacon Boulevard; easy terms if desired. RUSSELL.

TO BE SUBLET

A most conveniently arranged apartment in Brookline, containing 6 rooms, reception hall and bath, with heat, continuous hot water and electric lights, service, to be sublet for one year from Sept. 1st, or longer, at \$45.33 per month. A better suite in the market at this price. RUSSELL.

Unexpectedly To Let

DESIRABLE ESTATE in Brookline, near Coolidge Corner; house contains 10 rooms and bath, finished mostly in white, hardwood floors, open plumbing, fireplace in library, hot air and hot water heat, veranda; nearly 11,000 sq. ft. of land. Moderate rental to the right tenant. RUSSELL.

FOR EXCHANGE

Several new apartment houses in Brookline, stone and brick, containing all the latest improvements; rented to good tenants on leases and showing good net income. Non-productive properties in other localities taken as part payment and in some cases as even trade. Full particulars at either office. RUSSELL.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1321 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE
219 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLINE VILLAGE
CARRIAGE SERVICE AT COOLIDGE CORNER OFFICE

REAL ESTATE

New Hampshire Colonial Estate For Sale or To Let

In 1794 old Deacon Marden built a luxurious home in the foothills of CHICHESTER, N. H., overlooking the beautiful Suncook Valley, 73 miles from Boston, via B. & M. R. R.; easily accessible by auto from Boston, via State Roads. Large, airy rooms; open fireplaces with brick ovens; old furniture; pine grove; altitude 800 feet; fine mountain view; 20 acres.

In 1908 it was restored and remodeled for a summer home. New 40-foot well, modern plumbing; 3 set laundry tubs; 2 bath tubs; Ericson hot-air pump; 8 chambers; 40-ft. living room, hardwood and painted floors; lookout piazza 20x30 ft. Colonial finish; antique furniture throughout. New stable; enclosed tennis court; treacherous "crowsnest" retreat; pergola; terraced garden, sun dial, etc. Use of neighborhood golf course, outdoor bowling alley and swimming pool. To rent from Sept. 1st, or for sale to the right party at a right price. For photos and other particulars, apply to Mr. J. D. HARDY, owner of adjoining estate, at Boston. Address A. W. BLACKMAN, 299 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

C. S. BRUCE

LEXINGTON—Gentleman's estate 109 acres, all high-class building land; 300 acres, one mile street frontage; macadamized street; city water; electric lines pass through this farm; dwelling house 15 rooms; nice two-family house always rented; farmer's house; barn 42x120 ft., 64 tieups; horse barn, 12 stalls; hay barn; silo, 300 tons; ice-house; 5 horses, 50 cows, 123 tons hay; some 300 tons corn ensilage, farming tools; no mortgage; young lady alone desires immediate sale; price \$35,000; half cash; prospective value \$50,000. BRUCE, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 178-1 Lexington.

BEDFORD—Nice farm, 25 acres fine land, street corner, crops and tools, \$50,000; cash \$20,000; immediate possession. BRUCE, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 178-1 Lexington.

Mortgagee wishes to sell single house, 10 rooms, large corner lot, stable suitable for garage, good neighborhood; will sell cheap; easy terms.

Bay State Road, splendid single house, best of repair, unexcelled view, 16 rooms, four baths; will sell cheap to settle estate; liberal mortgage taken back.
H. H. J. CONNINGTON,
40 State St., Boston, Mass.

A Beautiful Estate For Sale
Covers about 60,000 sq. ft. is within convenient distance of 200 acres, all tillable, well fenced, good buildings, 35 acres of alfalfa; railroad towns, 3, 4, 6 and 7 miles distant; good high schools in each district school 1/2 mile; one of the best farms in southern Wisconsin. For particulars address HOMER SYLVESTER, Livingston, Wis.

FOR SALE—Store and dwelling corner lot 90x120; store 20x20; dwelling contains 11 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, hot water heat, gas and electric light; a choice location and excellent investment. CHARLES G. BEYER, 732 Lake St., Appleton, Wis.

395 MARLBORO ST.
For Sale or To Let
FOUR-STORY HOUSE
Sunny side of street between Mass. Ave. and Hereford Street.
J. D. K. WILLIS & CO.
30 STATE STREET

S. E. PARSONS
734 Dudley St., Dorchester

Handsome Colonial 3-flat, 18 rooms and reception hall, hot water heat, gas water heaters in kitchens, extra large front porches, color tile; rent about \$1000, worth \$5000; price \$8000, as owner moves to Chicago next month. S. E. PARSONS.

OWNER about to move West will sacrifice handsome single house of 10 rooms, high elevation, corner lots, assessed \$8000, would be a bargain at \$6000; price \$5800. S. E. PARSONS, 734 Dudley St.

We Have a Desirable List of Houses and Apartments in BROOKLINE AND OTHER BOSTON SUBURBS Both For Sale and To Let.

MRS. S. E. STEVENS & CO.
605 COLONIAL BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Oxford 2259-W.

Established 1896, Incorporated 1894.
Telephone Oxford 462.
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing.
Gutters, Conduits and Skylights.
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

1000 FEET RIVER FRONTAGE
MOTOR TO BOSTON BY WATER; 80 acres, well divided land; splendid orchard; house 13 rooms, bath, open plumbing, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, correct appointments, harmonious interior decorations; large stable, garage with room for many excellent horse-drawn; 26 miles from Boston (South station); price \$14,000, part cash; might exchange. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 323 Washington St.

Arlington Heights
I MUST SELL at once 2-family house of 6 rooms, 41 improvements, stone, best location, opportunity for small garden and a few hives; shrubs, fruit trees; near stores and schools; price \$4500, \$1000 cash down; write now.

SOMERVILLE BUYER
T. H. RAYMOND'S well equipped selling department saves you time in buying, at Davis sq., Somerville.

BUILDERS
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
R. W. WHITEACRE
4 STANWOOD ST., ROXBURY.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
Tel. Cou.

REAL ESTATE

Fisher Hill Brookline

An ideal section of individual homes. A community of good neighbors and pleasant surroundings, quiet and easy of access. Land restricted against everything not wanted in such a district, at from 30 cts. to 60 cts. per square foot. One house for sale, just finished. Its exterior is of brick in the Georgian period. It has 13 rooms, 4 bathrooms, ample hanging room, 6 open fireplaces, hot water heat, oak floors, intercommunicating telephones and is piped for vacuum cleaning. Price, with 10,000 feet of land, \$20,000. More land may be had, and easy terms of payment if desired. This house is on Clark Road, near Beacon station, which is 11 minutes from Trinity Place, 15 from the South station and near Beacon street electric at Dean Road. It is an honest house and its buyer may be sure of getting what he buys. Plan of land and also of house may be had of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., junction Summer, Boston.

ELM HILL

ROXBURY, 108 Crawford St.—The home beautiful; open for inspection; price low; look at it, then you will know.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

FARM FOR SALE
Fine prairie farm, 220 acres, all tillable, well fenced, good buildings, 35 acres of alfalfa; railroad towns, 3, 4, 6 and 7 miles distant; good high schools in each district school 1/2 mile; one of the best farms in southern Wisconsin. For particulars address HOMER SYLVESTER, Livingston, Wis.

FOR SALE—Store and dwelling corner lot 90x120; store 20x20; dwelling contains 11 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, hot water heat, gas and electric light; a choice location and excellent investment. CHARLES G. BEYER, 732 Lake St., Appleton, Wis.

TO RENT—Large light room in private residence, beautifully located, good transportation, all conveniences. MRS. E. STEIN. Phone Austin 3297.

TO RENT—4901 Lake ave., attractive, modern, outside room; reasonable. Phone Kenwood 548. RANDALL.

any hotel, but we also from that steer make soups and the like.

"The waste in the average American kitchen is enormous. The food thrown out from the kitchens of six well-to-do families in this country would support a large French family in luxury. After 10 years' experience we have been able to eliminate practically all of such waste."

"We serve beef four nights in the week and on Sunday make up a menu that always includes chicken or turkey and ice cream. With the exception of the desserts, we are always glad to serve second helpings."

"Comparing our dinners with similar orders on the bills of fare of one of the best restaurants in town, I have found again and again that exactly the same things as we serve would cost from 60 to 80 cents, and would be of no better quality."

"The buying is done by the steward in consultation with me and we make as many large contracts as possible. In a year we use 7800 dozen eggs, 36,000 pounds of beef, and 15,000 pounds of lamb, while a barrel of flour is consumed in a single day."

"To show you that prices can still go a bit higher without disturbing us greatly, I can point out that last year, although we intended to break even, the books showed a profit of \$846, though that is less than a fifth of a cent on a meal."

"When asked if the waitresses in the dining rooms were girls living in the house, Dr. Perin pointed out that all the guests of his home hotel were either studying or working too hard to have time for anything else."

"We hire our waitresses," he answered, "and as they are required to work only seven and a half hours a day we are in no danger of being troubled by a strike."

Dr. Dyer Is Guest

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, was a guest Friday at the Trade School for Girls on Massachusetts avenue. With his secretary, G. S. Burgess, and Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of the trade school, he was entertained at luncheon by the master, Miss Florence E. Leadbetter. The luncheon was prepared and served by the girls and was praised by the superintendent.

After the repast the party made a tour of the building, visiting the classes and inspecting the work. Having made a special study of industrial education as a means of meeting the social and economic needs of the great masses of people at the present time, Dr. Dyer made a close though rapid examination of the work and the workers, both teachers and pupils.

The sound of the gong for the quick exit drill brought every one of the 400 girls to the street in a minute and a quarter and called for the commendation of the superintendent. When the pupils returned they assembled in the great hall of the building, where Dr. Dyer addressed the girls. He told them that their school was known over the entire country as the best school of its kind in America. He told them a story or two and then left with them the thought that the thing that was really worth while in education was not the facts they learned but the things that remained with them after they had forgotten the facts; that it wasn't so much to their credit that they should learn that honesty was the best policy, for instance, but that having forgotten all about the rule, they should be honest without ever once thinking of the policy of it.

The school has opened the year with

HALLS TO LET

ST. JAMES HALL

Formerly Chickering Hall.
For Concerts, Parties, Recitals, Etc. Apply at Box Office, Huntington and Mass. Ave.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

FAMOUS Saskatchewan valley, near railroad, 160 acres wheat land for sale, or trade for carload of about young horses. H. F. HAMERSLEY, Balmossie, Luxembourg P. O., Saskatchewan.

BOARD AND ROOMS

MINUTE—Private home at 281 York City, large, airy room, steam heat, with board, \$10; smaller room, heated, \$8; private house, no other boarders. Write 330 Stuyvesant ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

In private family with or without board; steam heat; 3 minutes from steam or electric. MRS. FOLLETT, 408 Central St., Somerville, Suite 3.

MELROSE—Private home for elderly lady at Mrs. Campbell's, 38 Lake ave., large house, hot water heat, electric lights, telephone, pleasant piazzas, one overlooking the lake; price \$12 per week.

ROOM AND BOARD or room alone for girl or woman with good permanent position; all home comforts. 26 Bigelow St., Cambridge, Mass.

MASS. AVE., 462—Excellent board, with fruit, sq. and side rooms, on 1st and 2d floors; references exchanged; telephones.

ROOM AND BOARD to business mother and child, or two adults; near cars; reasonable. Address X 28, Monitor office.

BACK BAY, 136 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, cool rooms, with table board; \$7 up for the summer. Tel. B. 5157-M.

BROOKLINE, 24 Auburn at—Desirable rooms on second floor, with good table board. Tel. 207-3 Brookline.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE—Desirable sunny rooms, bath, steam heat, board, \$7 and \$8. Tel. 12, 6839 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Large light room in private residence, beautifully located, good transportation, all conveniences. MRS. E. STEIN. Phone Austin 3297.

TO RENT—4901 Lake ave., attractive, modern, outside room; reasonable. Phone Kenwood 548. RANDALL.

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The school has opened the year with

ROOMS

ALLSTON, 12 Idlewild st., suite 3—in nice locality, quiet room in private family; business person preferred. Tel. 4330-W Brookline.

BACK BAY, 5083-R—Pleasant, homelike rooms; permanent or tourists; private bath; near cafes and places of interest. MRS. WHITE, 170 Huntington ave.

BACK BAY, 84 St. Botolph st., Suite 1—Very desirable room in modern apartment, piano included; private family; c. h. w.; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 5333-R.

BACK BAY, 38 WESTLAND AVE. TWO AND THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette.

BROOKLINE—To let, partly furnished room in modern apartment, near Beacon st., with housekeeping privileges to lady; appreciating an attractive home-like place; references exchanged. Tel. 245-2.

CARLISLE ST., 5, Roxbury—Very pleasant alcove room, bathroom floor; furnished or unfurnished; business person preferred; references exchanged.

COMMONWEALTH AVE.—Fur. front room, reasonable; private family, own bath. Tel. 252-8, B. B.

FALMOUTH ST., 117, 2d floor, near Mass. ave.—Two large rooms, business men or women preferred; all conveniences; phone.

41 FAIRFIELD ST.
ROOMS TO LET. Tel. B. 5339-R.

FURNISHED ROOMS, every convenience, \$5 per week, \$20 per month.
MONWELLATH BACHELOR APTS.; Phone 22822 Brookline.

GAINSBORO STREET 86
Furnished room, all conveniences, Suite 4.
GARRISON ST., 19—Large and small sunny front rooms, nicely furnished, steam heat, telephone.

HEMENWAY ST., 118, Suite 3—Large, pleasant room, centrally located, suitable for two. Tel. B. 5152-W.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 101, Suite 4—Very pleasant sunny room, single or double, furnished or unfurnished, for business people or students. Call evenings.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 86—Pleasant furnished room to let, also suite with private bath; finest location in Boston.

MASS. AVE., 514—Clean, nicely furnished rooms; reasonable prices. Tel. Tremont 2282-R.

300 new pupils, bringing the total attendance up to 400, far exceeding the normal capacity of the school. A new course has been added this year, cooking or catering. Cooking has always been taught as a necessary part of the instruction but was intended chiefly for use by the girls in their own homes. These classes are continued but some girls are specializing in cooking trade purposes, looking forward to securing positions as cooks in institutions and schools, etc.

Mr. Dyer also addressed the teachers of the first three grades at the English high school before going to Huntington hall, where he was presented with a bouquet of flowers by the Boston Elementary Teachers Club. The club, which has a membership of 1700, gave him a cordial reception.

The board of estimate at its meeting May 23, received from Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, a letter in which the proposal was made that the city take over the properties. The letter was referred to a committee of which John Purroy Mitchell, president of the board of aldermen, was the chairman, and which reported favorably on the proposal at the meeting of the board held yesterday.

The committee set forth that it was prepared to recommend the establishment of a municipal freight terminal and it was its belief that South Brooklyn offered better advantages than any other section. The report recommended that "a comprehensive and fully equipped terminal be established in South Brooklyn; that the management of this terminal be placed in the hands of the Bush Terminal Company, provided a satisfactory arrangement could be made, and in the event of such arrangement, that the Bush piers and marginal strip be acquired by condemnation."

The report was not greatly at variance with the proposal made by Mr. Bush some time ago.

Regarding the proposed terms the members of the committee, which includes the president of the board of aldermen, the president of the borough of Manhattan, the controller, the president of the borough of Brooklyn and the chief engineer of the board of estimate, say they offer all the advantages of municipal operation as well as municipal ownership, with the exception of the loss of 5 per cent of gross income as the price of private management, and at the same time secure advantages which lie in the private administration of so complex a business.

IMMIGRANT DEPOT TO COST \$300,000

VANCOUVER, B. C.—W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, said recently that the need of providing a new immigration and detention building to replace that at the Empress dock was imperative. The building will be erected at the expense of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The cost of a new building providing the enlarged facilities now required will be about \$300,000. The C. P. R. it is understood, is willing to provide new quarters.

"From figures in my possession I think that this fiscal year ending in March next will see 60,000 immigrants settled in British Columbia. The influx last year, exclusive of arrivals from the other provinces, was more than 51,000 and there will easily be an increase of 15 per cent," said Mr. Scott.

SECURE OPTION ON HISTORIC HOUSE

KINGSTON, Ont.—The Kingston Historical Society has secured an option on the little old frame building on Queen street, where the first Parliament in Canada met in session. The building will be converted into a historical museum.

The city will be asked to supply a site for the relics of history. Among the relics to be preserved is the toll post which until recently was a public notice at Cataragui bridge. Material gathered from this district and from throughout Canada will be used to make the museum a point of national interest.

NEW YORK CITY MAY CONDUCT OWN PIER TERMINAL BUSINESS

NEW YORK—This city may embark in the terminal business soon by taking over the properties of the Bush Terminal Company in South Brooklyn, allowing the present owners to operate the immense plant under a lease whereby the city will receive 95 per cent of the profits.

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TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 780 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

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APARTMENTS TO LET

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APARTMENTS TO LET

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Suites of one to five rooms, with kitchenette and bath, modern in every respect, electric elevator, vacuum cleaning system, etc., for rent only to persons of the most respectable class and highest references.

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THE FINEST IN BOSTON

Consisting of Living Room, Chamber, Reception Room; Dining Room, Large Kitchenette with Full Sized Gas Range, Refrigerator, Etc.

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Near St. Mary St.

Beautiful apartments just completed, extra large rooms overlooking the Charles River, containing 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with baths and kitchenettes, electric elevators and all other modern improvements, first-class cafe in the building. Apply on the premises.
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There are apartments of any size from one room with bathroom for permanent guests in

The PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Ave.

The Distinctive Boston House

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"Norman Court"—217-221 Harvard Street
In this beautiful property, several suites of 6 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements. Several non-housekeeping suites, 3 rooms and bath. Rent moderate.

1857 Beacon Street

On the first floor, suite of 7 sunny rooms and bath, parlor, library and dining room, on Beacon Street. Large back piazza. Rent reasonable.

BACK BAY

"Hotel Grenville"—76-78 Westland Avenue
At entrance to the Back Bay Fens. 2 suites of 8 large, sunny rooms and bath. All improvements. Reasonable rent.
Albert Gellinger, Jr., 87 Milk Street, Boston

The Washington

Cor. West Newton St. and Huntington Ave.

Elevator Apartments
Two to six rooms
See Supt. on the premises or
Leola Kennedy Morse, Agent,
201 DEVER STREET ST., BOSTON
Telephone 2107 Main.

BROOKLINE

Furnished private dwelling of eleven rooms and open plumbing bath; gas and electric lights, automatic water heaters; all in good order; very attractive home. To rent, fully furnished, at a nominal figure.

J. EDWARD KIRKER

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11 QUEENSBURY ST., B. B.
Just finished; handsome block of 4, 2 and 3 room suites, with all modern service, all latest improvements; a delightful location. Apply at premises.

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FIVE AND SIX-ROOM SUITES, finest location in city, hot water heat, gas and electric lights, automatic water heaters, tiled bathrooms, dining rooms in oak, hardwood floors, rent \$30, \$32, \$33; corner of Walnut st. and Columbus ave.; very pleasant; 9 rooms, large reception hall, hot water heat, radiator in every room, piazza; lawns and walks cared for by owner; rent \$45; American family only. Key at No. 6.

Heated Apartments

For rent in every section of the city.

T. H. RAYMOND

Real Estate, Insurance,
Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

ROXBURY—Upper apt., 2-family house, 15 Elm Hill pk., off Warren st., opposite Elm Hill ave., shade trees, flowers, etc. Wired for city; very pleasant; 9 rooms, large reception hall, hot water heat, radiator in every room, piazza; lawns and walks cared for by owner; rent \$45; American family only. Key at No. 6.

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112 MAGNOLIA STREET

Cozy suites of 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water, janitor's service, \$30 and \$35. FRED HOLDSWORTH, 18 Tremont st., or janitor on premises.

817 BEACON ST.

TO LET—Suite 6 light rooms, reception hall, bath, steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor, most reasonable in vicinity, considering location and service. Apply to Janitor, or SEAY & FROST, 18 Tremont st.

Brookline Apartments

TO LET—7 and 8 sunny rooms, 3 in front, piazza, splendid location; rent \$35-\$35. See Janitor, 22 Clafin rd.; Reservoir car; or apply to A. C. CHISOLM, 1880 Beacon st.

SOMERVILLE

Six-room suite, large front and rear piazzas, polished floors, open plumbing, steam heater, den, handy to Mass. ave. cars; rents \$24. T. H. RAYMOND, Davis sq., Somerville.

AFTER OCT. 1ST

Very desirable upper apartment in 2-family house, furnished (newly), or unfurnished; location excellent; adult only. MRS. ESTABROOK, 181 Fellows West, Medford.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENT

In Somerville, ready October 1st; four and five room suites; janitor service, continuous hot water; rent \$25 to \$28. T. H. RAYMOND, Davis square, Som. 3240.

The Chesterfield
APARTMENTS

1875 Commonwealth Ave.

Opposite Reservoir Park

To let, apartment of 7 rooms and reception room, with 2 bathrooms. Apply on premises. Tel. Main 2951, or Brighton 1612-W.

Riverbank on the Charles

—Apartments—

IN BEXLEY HALL

Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or

F. W. NORRIS & CO.

649 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

The Lucerne

465 AUDUBON ROAD

Eight rooms, 2 baths, besides maid's room, with bath, elevator and janitor service; one of the best arranged and best finished apartments in this city. MARTIN L. CATE, 112 Milk st. Tel. 3257 Main.

BROOKLINE

Attractive high-class apartments of 6 to 8 rooms, with bath, open fireplaces, piazzas, splendid interior finish; well decorated; exceptionally fine location near Beacon st.; rent reasonable to desirable families.

J. EDWARD KIRKER

Village Square Brookline
Tels. Brookline 3030, 3131

SOMERVILLE

Lower suite, 2-family house, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; rent \$20 to small adult family. FRANCIS & SON, 2041 Mass. ave., North Cambridge.

APARTMENTS—SEATTLE

THE YONKERS, 1722 East Thomas st. Furnished and unfurnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms. Tel. East 2162.

AUDITORIUM—LOS ANGELES

GEORGIA ST. AUDITORIUM—For musical or studio work, clubs, social and other purposes, etc. 1327 Georgia st., Los Angeles.

CARBON PAPERS

\$1.50 PER BOX of 100 sheets, black, blue or purple, \$3.10, \$3.45; our Tremont Carbon Ink, \$1.00 per 1000 sheets; special prices in larger quantities and special sizes; write for sample.

OFFICE SPECIALTY COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MEN'S SEWING

EXPERIENCED American lady desires gentlemen's mending or any fine sewing; will call for it or can be left at 17 Fulton st., Boston, Tuesdays or Saturdays.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul st., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subsequent to the Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Matter," Sunday School at the Mother Church at 10:45 a.m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

English Governess

Highly Recommended

PREPARES BOYS FOR SCHOOL

English subjects, French, elementary Latin, music, drill. MISS COURT, 8 Backview Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S. W.

DRESSMAKING—LONDON

DRESS AGENTS—Model costumes, etc.; bargains; superior chic garments purchased; special prices. 1414 Park Mansions Arcade, facing Knightsbridge Tube.

THE ERICSON

373 Commonwealth Avenue

A few especially comfortable furnished apartments of 2 or 3 rooms with private bathroom, and also doctor's suite of 2 rooms with bathroom may be had for the year or season from \$900 to \$1400. The manager of the Ericson is under instructions to maintain the best American plan table in town.

THE WINDERMERE

1089 Boylston St., cor. Mass. Ave.

One of the 8-room front suites, with all modern conveniences, for rent now or Oct. 1st, admirably adapted for a physician or dentist; may be had with one as sub-tenant if desired. Also a 7-room suite with 20-ft. reception hall, 4 open fires, furnished if desired, \$1200 to \$1600. In the Windermere Terrace at 1075 Boylston street, suite of 8 large rooms with reception hall, \$850, and in the Windermere Annex two suites of 2 rooms with private bathroom, \$240 and \$360.

THE GLADSTONE

677 Dudley, corner Magnolia and Alexander Streets.

A large house of the first class, the best in its section of Boston, with painstaking management, intelligent service, excellent cafe and modest prices. Non-housekeeping suites, 1 room with private bathroom to 5 rooms, housekeeping 5 to 8 rooms, all of them unfurnished or well furnished, \$200 to \$1200. Full weekly board of superior quality \$7.00. Illustrated booklets. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer street by steam, and 20 from its head by electric cars. In the Gladstone may be had a maximum of comfort at a minimum of price. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

Westland Ave., 38

SUITES OF 2 AND 3 ROOMS, with bath and kitchenette; all modern conveniences. Apply on premises.

A Lady Having Furniture

wishes to furnish an apartment for responsible party. 213 Huntington ave., suite 2; tel. B. B. 3137-R.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of 2 rooms and bath in modern apartment; rare opportunity; good home for responsible party; references. REYNOLDS, 208 W. 90th st., New York.

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS

Phone Bell Main 812.

Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

AUTOMOBILES

A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER has two cars, a good one, little, almost as good as new, which will sell at a low price and on easy terms to responsible parties. Drawer B, Fenway P. O., Boston.

COOPERATIVE HOME

A LADY OWNING A FURNISHED HOUSE in a desirable section of Brooklyn, N. Y., desires a responsible party to join her on the cooperative plan, for the maintenance of a home this winter. Kindly address Z 34, Monitor Office; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—Two or three elderly people to care for a good home with comfortable surroundings and best of care. For terms apply to E. GASKILL, Box 20, St. Milford, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—State Representatives
Also general booking agent to place high-class lecturers and readers; requisites, culture, energy and business ability; prefer one with prestige in club and educational circles; congenial work for part or entire time; references. Address CORA MEL FATTEN, 4838 Champlain ave., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—MALE

FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST with 2nd class engineer's license wanted for permanent position with manufacturing concern in Boston. Address stating references and wages wanted, T 48, Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED

A FEW LADIES to prepare for teachers of practical subjects in high schools; must be over 20; college graduates preferred. Address Box 107 Back Bay postoffice, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare each day? We want one person in each town and vicinity to represent us: a man or woman will do; experience or capital unnecessary; one hour's work will show that a dollar a day or more can easily be earned in spare time. Now you just risk a postal card by writing us to prove it. EVERGRIP CO., Dept. 300, 20 Warren st., N. Y.

Local and Neighborhood Agents Wanted

Most powerful efficient Hand Vacuum Cleaner made (carpet sweeper type); sample at wholesale price; work all or part time; first applicant secures exclusive agency. Yaxley Manufacturing Co., 1089 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

AGENTS all over the world wanted to handle our patented automobiles, motorcycle and motorboat accessories; big commission and exclusive territory granted to hustlers. NATIONAL SALES CO., 45 Milk st., Boston, Mass.

GENERAL AGENTS and canvassers: 200%; Anti-Jells in great demand; easy permanent customers; homes, laundries, shops, hotels. TARBOR CO., Haverhill, Mass.

THE CHILDREN'S STAR

wants agents for subscription and advertising work; 30% commission. 1104 Tribune Bldg., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CAPABLE, refined young woman would take charge of children and housekeeping during absence of parents or be visiting governess to children under 10. Z 47, Monitor Office.

ROOMS

DORCHESTER—One or two large, sunny, beautiful rooms in a perfectly appointed house; private family; 3 minutes to steam; 5 minutes to trolley; first-class board if desired. Apply at 66 Hartford st.

Choice Apartments

TAFT & WAITE

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NEW OFFICE

1228 Commonwealth Ave., cor. Harvard Ave.

Telephone Brookline 1077

MAIN OFFICE

12 Franklin St. Telephone Brighton 1

NEW APARTMENTS

Farrington Ave., Higginson and Gardner

Sts. Up-to-date, 4 and 5 rooms, bath, piazzas, outside rooms, continuous hot water, fine location, steam heat. Rents \$40 to \$45.

18 Minutes from Park Street

50 to 64 Brighton Ave., Allston

3 to 4 rooms, all modern conveniences.

\$32.50 to \$55. Very desirable

63 to 75 Brighton Ave., Allston

5 and 6 rooms. Rent \$35 to \$37, steam heat, janitor, continuous hot water.

BACK BAY, BOSTON

Wedgehome Chambers, 820 Beacon St.

1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. Rents \$15 to \$35.

fireproof building, elevator, steam heat, continuous hot water; very desirable.

Apply to Janitor or

TAFT & WAITE

APARTMENTS

—IN—

Brookline

Our lists include the most desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping. Automobile service at Coolidge Corner Office.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON

1321 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE COR.

219 Washington St., Brookline Village

\$37.50 TO \$45.00

The smartest, best appointed suites of 5 and 6 rooms in Brookline for the money; open plumbing, hot water, good janitor service, plenty of steam heat. These apartments are in our exclusive charge, so we can guarantee satisfactory service.

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1321 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline

219 Washington St., Brookline Village

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ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—1908 5-passenger, 6-cylinder

Stevens-Duryea; \$500, \$250 down and the balance monthly installments. W. L. WRIGHT, 43 West Cottage st., Roxbury, Mass.

DENTISTRY

DR. FREDERICK W. BANCROFT

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman of middle age and of long experience in own home wise in all domestic details. References of one or two persons; no objection to oversight of child (youth). Address MRS. J. W. 123 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion—Possibly a young lady, with previous experience as young gentlewoman, willing to manage self generally useful; references; apply to Mrs. J. W. 123 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass. No. 1, suite 1, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, refined woman, with previous experience as a workman's housekeeper in small family where MRS. NELLIE HOWE, 197 Warren a

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced and reliable woman wants position in furnished home. Address Mrs. J. W. Doyle, 73 Grove st., Reading, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted near first-class coach; references reliable and required. E. CECILIA ELDRIDGE, Atlantic City, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted managing housekeeper by a thoroughly reliable, competent N. E. woman; accurate, efficient, and economical in her supplies and all duties pertaining to well appointed home. Address MRS. SHEPARD, 108 Mrs. Braintree, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted

working housekeeper, or to do light housework, 130 Lowell wood av. Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—wishes position with family, or to do light housework. MRS. H. G. GOULD, 25 Ash st. Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, attendant, past maid, experienced, wishes position, full or part time. ROLAND, 118 Harrison av. Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-MANAGER of middle class families, and catering, in Boston or nearby suburbs. A. L. LILLY, 34 Meridian st. Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—wishes position as housekeeper for business person in or near Boston; best of references. J. E. NORTH, 164 Essex st. Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman wishes position as housekeeper, or to do light work by the day. ETHEL WINDSOR, 21 Corning st. Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position for a few days, or to do family service, or to help, etc.; highest references. A. C. FARR, 115 Franklin st. Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted with business woman or family of two. MRS. HATTIE A. HELLEN, 29 Hall av. West Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman (middle-aged) wishes position in family or to do light housework. MRS. J. E. MANN, 145 Concord st. Boston.

HOUSEWORK-Redford young woman desires position to do general housework; pleasant home; good wages; references in or near Boston. MISS M. J. HOPKINS, 607 Washington St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home and/or drying; good references. ISABELLA HOPKINS, 95 Kendall St., Boston. CHARLES MALDEN, 1 Northampton St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes employment at home; will also do general work. Mrs. CHARLES MALDEN, 1 Northampton St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Colored woman wants laundry to take home; write or call. BESSIE WATSON, 180 West Broadway, Boston.

LAUNDRESS, (colored) wishes employment at home; will also go out to do general housework. HUGGINS, 306 Shawmut av., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes employment at home; can do ironing on high temperature; experienced and trustworthy; excellent references. MRS. MARSHALL THOMPSON, 72 Cabot St., Roxbury, Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes employment at home; can do all kinds of work by hand or machine. MINNIE WARD, 53 Norwood St., Boston.

LAUNDRESSES-Colored women wish

LAUNDRESS, wishes employment at home; plain or fancy clothing; satisfaction in work; good wages; no experience. MRS. SARAH BRIGHT, 100 Sussex st. (off Hammond), Roxbury, Boston.

LAUNDRESS, wants work to take home also day's work. MABEL GIDE, 151 North St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes employment at home; all work neatly done. MINNIE L. FLETCHER, 23 Sawyer st., Boston.

MAID—Young colored girl just from West Indies wishes position; will do any work; good wages; no experience; reliable. LUCIANA PETERS, 43 Northfield st., Boston.

MAID (English) will accommodate at home; good cook; serves nicely; no washing. AGNES FLOA, Station A, Germantown, Mass.

MAID—Neat colored girl (49) wants position as nurse, parlor or chambermaid, or apartment caretaker; references. FRANCES J. SIMMONS, 83 Howard st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Colored young woman wants position as housemaid, apartment caretaker for or early morning cleaning. WILLIAMS 2 Greenough st., Boston.

PARTMENT: light housework; good cook.
 ANNIE ROACH, 66 Tilton st., West
 MANAGERS—Man and wife with ex-
 perience, both cooks, wash position
 available. Write to Mrs. H. W. Hines,
 MRS. M. E. MATTHEWS, 65 Bass Pkwy.,
 Doherty, Nahant. Mass.
 COOPER, wants position, or in case
 of MRS. W. W. do addressing, MIS-
 COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Suite 3, Rox-
 OFFICE ASSISTANT wishes position, no
 knowledge of bookkeeping and stenog-
 raphy; little experience. BERTHA MA-
 COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Suite 3, Rox-
 OFFICE ASSISTANT-STENOGRAPHER
 19), can operate switchboard, single re-
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 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
 of all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX-
 POSITION of trust and responsibility
 desired by mature, refined, successful busi-
 ness woman, with experience as owner
 and manager of dressmaking establish-
 ment, manager of rooming house, years
 experience in all phases of business, in-
 cluding, typewriting, touch system (Underwood); also
 bookkeeping and general office work.
 J. J. KEITH, 157 W. Brookline st.,
 Boston. Tel. 2-2222.
 PROTESTANT WOMAN, with refined
 education, and position, for dental office
 or other office work, clerical, etc.; no stu-
 dent. Write to Mrs. H. W. Hines,

geography. MISS A. COOPER, 105 Winthrop St., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 2
REFINED MIDDLE-AGED LADY with experience, wishes position about Oct. 1 as stenographer or assistant; home for elderly or photographic assistant in institution. Address E. B. RICE, 71 Marion St., Fall River, Mass. 2

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day for dressmaker families. MRS TOWNE, 4 Pitt St., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Brook. 3537-M. 2

SEAMSTRESS, reliable worker. Would like to go out by the day. MISS E. A. HATCHER, 100 Warren av., Boston. 2

338-M Tremont. 2

SEAMSTRESS would like work as dressmaker. Please address E. E. HATCHER, 100 Warren av., Boston. 2

SEAMSTRESS (French) desires position as resident or visiting; plain sewing, neat finishing. Mlle. J. FRANCE, 35 Islington St., Boston. 2

SEAMSTRESS—Nest colored girl wishes position helping dressmaker; willing to travel. Write to Mrs. CLARA MERRILL, 36 W. Newton St., Boston, Mass. 2

SEAMSTRESS, 36 Shoy st., Boston, Mass. 2

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION wants position; best references. **MISS MARY JARVIS**, Eastville, a. 21

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman of ability and refinement wishes position; references. **MRS. EMMA A. LOCY**, Box 33, Route 5, Webster Grove, Mo. 21

COMPANION or attendant wants position in Wilmington, Del., or Philadelphia; good attendant, writer and sewer. **MRS. EDIE SAPP**, East Front st., Milford, Del. 24

LADY (Virginian) wishes position in educational institution or hotel; matron, nursing department or any suitable work. **MRS. ANNIE E. RONZIE**, Tappanboro, a. 19

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes position; apply by letter only. MISS MELVILLE STANTON, 831 Ann st. Ste. 19, Portland, Ky.

TEACHER—POSITION wanted in Private home as teacher of small children; best of reference. MISS OLLIE OAKES, New's Ferry, Va.

TEACHER of piano, voice, harmony, theory and history of music desires position. MISS MARTHA BELLE PETTIT, Palmyra, Va.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN—First-class salesman wanted to take charge of branch store handling window display fixtures and supplies; energetic business man needed; state qualifications fully. **PACIFIC HOME WARE MFG. CO.** 145 W. Railroad st. Los Angeles, Cal. 23

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN wanted for night service, to accept half payment in cash, half in goods, for the purpose of making, any, educational lines. Address **MRS. J. COAN**, Otay, S. Diego Co. Cal. 26

YOUNG LADY desires position in private family; teaches the usual English and French, music, and guitar. Her curriculum is complete. Address **Miss E. C. HARRIS**, 1010 1/2 W. 12th St., Los Angeles, Cal. 27

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR wants position; young married man; steady and reliable; references if desired. **FRANK W. DE WITT**, 1019 Olivehurst ct., Pasadena, Ca. Phone home 3913. **21**

GARDENER wishes employment; experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, attending to lawn, given general knowledge of all types of horticulture. **H. SAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal.** **23**

POSITION wanted in or near Los Angeles by married man with long experience in the automobile business. **JOHN F. MORSE**, 1019 Olivehurst ct., Pasadena, Ca. **21**

SALESMAN—Man, single, who has traveled extensively (not as salesman), 4 years with one company, clean record, wishes position as salesman, Pacific coast territory, near Portland, OR, 97203, 1011 Leavenworth st., San Francisco, Cal. 21

TEAMSTER—Experienced middle-aged man, with 10-year-old son, wishes position as a teamster, good salary, 1000 sq. ft. home, good accommodations, 514 Princeton, J. T. JENSON, E 514 Princeton, W. Spokane, Wash. 21

YOUNG MAN (35), married, wants position, preferably 10 years of experience selling insurance; go anywhere; ref. references, W. K. KRUG, 2000 Bk. of

alt. bldg. Tacoma. Wash. 21
 YOUNG MAN (30, married), desires po-
 sition as executive and managerial
 position, good correspondent. H. E. MILLER,
 palmdale bldg., Portland. Ore. 24

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN—graduate
 of Pratt Institute, New York, wishes
 position in architect's office in Puget Sound
 area. GRACE M. HAIGHT, Bellingham
 Wash. 19

BOOKKEEPER and cashier—Young lady
 with six years' experience wants position
 in San Francisco or Oakland. MISS DAISY
 M. HARRIS, 1000 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.;
 phone Piedmont 5825. 24

SOLICITOR—Experienced lady desires agency for kitchen or household article. **G. H. DUCHINS**, 1917 Grace ave., Spokane, Wash. Tel. Maxwell 1856. 21

TELEPHONOGRAPHER, expert, with private executive experience, wishes position; will move city; salary \$75 a month to start. **W. J. SATOU**, 985 14th st. So., San Francisco, Cal. 22

TELEPHONOGRAPHER, well educated, 5 yrs' experience, would like position; Arizona preferred. Address **NANNIE STEVENS**, 1022 Diamond st., San Francisco, Cal. 23

TELEPHONOGRAPHER—Young lady would like position; five years' experience. **M. HACKNEY**, 1022 Diamond st., San Francisco, Cal. 25

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

IRONER—First-class shirt or collar
ironer wanted for steam laundry; perma-
nent position; state references and salary
expected. **COCHRANE STEAM LAUNDRY,**
Box 200, Cochrane, Ont., Can. 19

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

IRONER—First-class shirt or collar
ironer wanted for steam laundry; perma-
nent position; state references and salary
expected. **COCHRANE STEAM LAUNDRY,**
Box 200, Cochrane, Ont., Can. 19

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER-Middle-aged, extensive newspaper, publishing and general experience. References: C. A. VERA, 57 Wilson Ave., Toronto, Can. 21

EDITORIAL position wanted; 13 years' all journalistic experience, London, Eng., Canada. WINTON EYLES, 192, St. Jean St., Montreal, Can. 21

GAMEKEEPER-Situation wanted; thoroughly experienced; age 40; married; 2 good references and part England, Scotland. WILLIAM BELL, Blair St., Port Patrick, B. Scotland. 21

REPRESENTATIVE—Ambitious young man, 28, single, New York, born, lives in his home in Budapest, Hungary, wishes to act as representative for high-grade American firm on any basis; territories of interest: New York, Pennsylvania; has thorough knowledge of Austrian and Hungarian countries, people, languages and business. Address ALBERT G. KATZ, 65 E. 65 St., New York 21, N. Y. Tel. MA 7-6000. **See Mautner, Cseengeri** Uta 7, 4 Emet, 1st St., Budapest, Hungary. 19

SALESMAN of farm manager—Highest education, 30 years experience in connection with the management of large farms in the English fruit and vegetable markets; knows all fruit and vegetable farming; desires position in Canada. **JOHN PEARSON**, 261 Foxford Rd. West Dulwich, London, Eng. 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Domesticated lady (30 years), French, good English, good character, fluent French also slight knowledge of German; **MISS DREWETT SMITH**, 10, St. George's rd., Ealing, Eng.

COMPANION—Refined, educated, domestic position; bright, pleasant disposition; good references. **MISS TOMLINSON**, 8 Mt. Pleasant rd., Tottenham, N. London, Eng.

COMPANION—Lady, highly recommended, domestic position where servants are kept; salary, faithful, good tempered, willing. **MISS DREWETT**, Clarendon rd., Holborn, London, Eng.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or companion—

young lady seeks situation; would teach french. MISS MILDRED LE MESSURIER, 39 High st., Bedford, Eng. 71

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, young, educated, experienced, also exceptional reader; good address; combines with secretarial duties; business professional work. N. CAMPBELL, 708 4th av., N. W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.25

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"Situation Wanted"
ad.
Free. See Page 2

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Stocks Close Strong After Further Advance

TRADING IN THE STOCK MARKET IS MUCH MORE BRISK

Securities Advance Well and Business on New York Exchange Has Broadened Out Considerably

LOCALS ARE STEADY

Net results of the week's operations in the securities markets were good sized gains throughout. There has been greater activity. Friday was the busiest day Wall street has witnessed since last spring. Business has broadened out, too, and commission houses naturally are feeling more comfortable. The conservative element and bankers generally discourage heavy buying at present, however, for the reason that money continues scarce and is likely to be in still greater demand soon.

The great prosperity now enjoyed by the country and the enormous wealth that will be added when the crops are marketed lend much encouragement to the bulls who are anxious to make a market, whether monetary or political conditions warrant heavy speculation or not.

At the opening of the New York market this morning stocks were buoyant. The market was active and nearly everything traded in advanced during the early sales. The steel and equipment stocks again were in permanent demand. National Enameling, Lehigh Valley and other railroad issues showed good gains. American Writing Paper and Consolidated Gas were in demand.

Fractious advances were made by most of the local copper stocks traded in Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred opened in New York at 50 1/2, a decline of 1/2 from last night's closing, and then advanced a point. Consolidated Gas opened up 1/2 at 14 1/2, and advanced above 14 1/2. General Electric opened up 1/2 at 18 1/2, and advanced well above 18 1/2. It likewise was strong on the local exchange. Goodrich was weak. After opening off 2 points at 10 1/2, it sagged off further. American Writing Paper advanced a point above last night's closing.

U. S. Steel opened up 1/2 at 75 1/2, and advanced above 76. U. S. Realty opened off 1/2 at 83 1/2, and advanced more than a point. Reading, Union Pacific and Lehigh Valley were higher. The closing was strong.

Calumet & Hecla opened on the Boston exchange at 55 1/2, a gain of 5 points over last night, and improved further. Copper Range opened up 1/2 at 57 1/2, and sold up to 58 1/2.

LONDON—The usual week-end dullness in the securities markets here was accentuated by the absence of Jewish members on account of their holiday. Gilt-edged investments were hard and home rails reflected a cheerful sentiment. Relatively the greatest strength and activity were displayed in Americans, following up the improvement in your market. Canadian Pacific was quiet.

Foreigners and mines displayed firmness, and support was accorded to Chinese issues on a statement that a \$5,000,000 loan will be offered here shortly independent of the six-power group.

Rio Tinto gained 1/2 to 84 1/2. Rands 7. De Beers 22 1/2.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

GOOD INCREASE IN SURPLUS FOR THE CHESAPEAKE

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 last as follows:

	1912	1911	1910
Operating revenues	\$3,280,870	\$3,176,438	\$3,080,870
Operating expenses	2,235,681	2,182,096	2,135,681
Net operating revenue	1,045,189	994,342	945,189
Taxes	1,014,220	971,634	928,189
Operating income	30,969	22,708	16,999
Other income	1,808,543	2,477,748	2,477,748
Total income	1,839,512	2,500,456	2,494,747
Interest charges	7,342,307	432,788	432,788
Balance	1,106,513	1,067,668	1,061,959
Interest charges	7,342,307	432,788	432,788
Balance for dividends	4,274,206	1,045,919	1,045,919
Dividends	3,130,627	1,045,919	1,045,919
Previous surplus	1,711,100	2,022,800	2,022,800
Total surplus	2,845,679	2,845,679	2,845,679
Discounts	83,290	2,022,800	2,022,800
Profit and loss surplus	2,762,389	1,045,919	1,045,919

*Decrease.

The foregoing balance available for dividends is equal to 6.80 per cent on the \$62,707,000 outstanding capital stock, as compared with 5.14 per cent in the previous year and 10.01 per cent in 1910.

The balance sheet, as of June last, shows cash amounting to \$3,092,550, as against \$1,755,815 in the previous year; working assets of \$8,755,815, compared with \$13,967,115 in previous year; working liabilities of \$8,016,203 compared with \$5,037,112 last year, and total assets and liabilities of \$25,832,221 compared with \$24,132,208 a year ago.

PHOSPHATE MINING COMPANY
NEW YORK—At a special meeting of stockholders of the Phosphate Mining Company held this afternoon it was voted to increase the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 1st pd.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Amalgamated	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Ag Chem	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Bk of N.Y.	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
Am Can	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Am Can pf.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Car Fndry	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am H & L	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Am H & L pf.	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Am Linsloe Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Linsloe Oil pf.	40	40	39 3/4	39 3/4
Am Loco	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Loco pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelting	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Am Sugar	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am T. & T.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Am Woolen	30	30	30	30
Am Woolen pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Writing Pa. pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Amex	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Atchafalpa	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalpa pf. 2d	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Baldwin Loco	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Balt & Ohio	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Beth Steel	43	43	42 1/2	43
Beth Steel pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
B.R.T. & C.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Brooklyn Union	147	147 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Brns & C. Co.	8	8	8	8
Ca Pacific	276 1/2	276 1/2	276 1/2	276 1/2
Central Leather	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Central Leather pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Chi & Gt West	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chi M & St. P.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chino	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Col Southern	39	39	39	39
Corn Prods	16	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Corn Products pf.	84	84	84	84
Detroit Ind. Rys.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Dt & Hudson	170	171	170	171
Erle	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Erle 1st pf.	55	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Erle 2d pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Fd M & C	20	20	20	20
Fd M & C pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Gen Electric	182 1/2	183 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2
Gen Motor Co.	38	38	38	38
Gen Motor Co pf.	80	80	80	80
Goodrich	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Goodrich Co.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
Guggenhem Ex. Co.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Harvester	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Ill Central	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Inspiration	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Paper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Paper pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Pump	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan City So	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan City So pf.	62	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Kan & Tex	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan & Tex pf.	64	64	64	64
Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106
Lehigh Valley	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co.	44	44	44	44
L. & N.	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Mackay	87	87	87	87
Max Baer	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Miami	23	23	23	23
M & St. L	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
M & St. L pf.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
M. & St. P. & N.E.	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Missouri Pacific	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Nat Lead	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	130	130	130	130
Nat Enameling	93	93	93	93
Nat Enameling pf.	93	93	93	93
N.Y. & H.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Nevada Cons.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
N.Y. Air Brk.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
N.Y. Central	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Norfolk & Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Ontario & Western	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
Pacific T & T	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
P. C. & St. L.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pub Serv Corp	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Pullman	170	170	170	170
Ry Steel Spring	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ry Con. & L.	24	24	24	24
Reading	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Repub Steel	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30
Repub Steel pf.	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Rock Island	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Rock Island pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Seaboard A. L.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Sears Roebuck	213	213	213	213
Sloss-Sheffield	59	59	59	59
Southern Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Southern Ry	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
St. L. & N.E.	38	38	38	38
St. L. & N.E. pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
St. L. & N.E. 2d pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
St. L. & N.E. 3d pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Tennessee Copper	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
The Texas Co.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Third Ave.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Toluidine Rys & L.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
United Dry Goods	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Union Bag & P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Union Bag & P. pf.	61	61	61	61
United Ry Inv. Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
United Ry Inv. Co. pf.	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Union Pacific	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
U. S. Steel	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
U. S. Steel & L.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
U. S. Rubber	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. Rubber 2nd pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U. S. Steel 3d pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Utah	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Va. Carbons Chem.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Va. Carbons Chem. pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Wabash	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Western Union	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Westinghouse	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
West Maryland	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
W. & L. E.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10
Woolworth	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

*Decrease.

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SHEET PRICES ADVANCE
PITTSBURGH—The price of blue annealed sheets has been advanced by the leading manufacturers here.

RAIL ORDERS
PHILADELPHIA—Maryland Steel Company has received an order from Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway for 10,000 tons of Mayari steel rails, deliverable in spring of 1913.

KEEN INTEREST IN FORTHCOMING COTTON REPORT
The final cotton crop condition report of the season will be issued by the department of agriculture at noon, Oct. 2, and at 10 a. m. of the same day the census bureau will report on quantity of cotton ginned to Sept. 24. Estimate of the total crop will be issued by the department of agriculture early in December.

The condition report is naturally awaited with keen interest in view of the fact that private reports, recently issued, have pointed to a considerable deterioration in cotton since publication of the last government figures, estimating condition at 74.8.

Since that time the National Gunners Association has come out with a report placing condition at

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

POSITION OF ST. PAUL'S BONDS AND ROAD'S EARNING ABILITY

Company Has Weathered Severe Storms and Is Believed to Be in Better Shape for Future Returns—The Pacific Coast Extension

NEW YORK—Around present prices, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's new 4½ per cent bonds, which were authorized last April, offer 4 per cent. Compared with a score or more of other railway bonds on the list, that yield on its face, does not appear attractive; nevertheless, there is a good reason why for weeks past St. Paul's 4½ have been among the most active of all the bonds dealt in on the stock exchange floor.

Only one who buys St. Paul's 4½ per cent bonds now is sure for the next 20 years to come to get a return of not less than 4 per cent on the money invested. Few of the buyers of those securities, however, expect to keep the bonds until they mature June 1, 1932. St. Paul's 4½ are convertible into common stock at face.

At the present time the stock is selling only a point and a fraction above the 4½ per cent bonds. That is, at an advance of 7 points in the stock judges, however, including J. Ogden Armour and William Rockefeller, who believe that St. Paul's shares were touching the bottom last July and that from now on the general tendency will be improved. The record of the stock for the past 10 years is given below:

Year	Low	High	Year	Low	High
1912	90 1/2	112 1/2	1906	140 1/2	190 1/2
1911	105 1/2	133 1/2	1905	138 1/2	157 1/2
1910	113 1/2	158 1/2	1904	137 1/2	157 1/2
1909	141 1/2	165 1/2	1903	133 1/2	183 1/2
1908	100 1/2	152 1/2	1902	160 1/2	198 1/2
1907	95 1/2	137 1/2			

In all of the years given above up to February, 1912, St. Paul paid 7 per cent dividends on its common stock after having distributed 7 per cent on its preferred shares. In August of 1906, after several years of careful consideration, St. Paul's directors decided that it would be wise to extend the main line from the middle of South Dakota west to the Pacific coast so \$25,000,000 new common stock was offered to shareholders at par. At that time St. Paul only had \$49,612,000 preferred stock and \$58,183,000 common outstanding, a total of \$107,795,000. The directors knew that its \$25,000,000 stock calling for \$1,750,000 additional dividends a year would only be a "starter," but the directors also knew that the system was "bottled up" and that until the Pacific coast outlet was built, conditions would get worse instead of better. So the \$25,000,000 new stock was sold and work on the 1500-mile Pacific coast extension began.

Before the close of 1908, however, William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers saw signs of the approaching storm in the money market and on top of the \$25,000,000 new common stock that had just been issued the shareholders were offered \$66,328,500 new preferred and \$33,164,300 new common. As a result of that \$123,500,000 new stock St. Paul's annual dividend requirements jumped from \$7,545,650 to \$16,231,453. And work had hardly begun on the new line when the panic started. From \$60,884,000 in 1907, gross earnings dropped to \$56,932,000 in 1908. The Pacific coast extension was opened for business August, 1909, but as soon as that line was completed it was necessary to start immediately to build branch lines or feeders. That work, which brought the total mileage of the Pacific coast extension up to 2197 miles, of course called for additional funds and the money had to be raised in the midst of business depression which was aggravated by crop failures in St. Paul's territory.

From the day the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound was opened, that is, on Aug. 1, 1909, the new company has earned its fixed charges. Nevertheless, because of the heavy advances of capital made by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (\$200,000,000 in four years) and the unfavorable conditions in general trade, the new mileage proved a burden to the parent company as shown by the following table:

	1911	1910	1909
Gross	\$84,915,906	\$82,840,824	\$79,597,493
Op ex & tax	49,716,410	47,920,570	41,189,914
Net	35,199,496	34,920,254	38,407,579
Other income	12,075,454	9,661,171	1,438,156
Net income	\$47,274,950	\$44,581,425	\$39,845,735
Fixed chgs	10,978,717	8,302,747	7,123,504
Surp for div	16,336,216	18,644,948	13,112,201
Pr div	8,115,233	8,115,233	8,068,750
Surp for div	8,220,983	10,529,715	7,303,451
Common div	8,115,233	8,115,233	6,996,743
Final surp	12,563	2,453,405	338,678

Despite general trade reaction and poor crops, St. Paul managed to increase its gross earnings during the three years shown above because of the extra business secured through the Pacific Coast extension. But while gross earnings increased, the percentage of gross required to pay operating expenses increased from 58.6 in 1909 to 74.1 in 1910 and to 77.2 in 1911. Considering the new mileage that was being knocked into shape, the increase in the operating rates should have been expected. That increase, however, together with the increase in fixed charges and the increase in dividend requirements practically used up St. Paul's surplus despite the extra income received from the Pacific Coast extension in the form of dividends. The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound paid 27 dividends from the earnings of 1910 and 2.3 per cent from the earnings of 1911. All of the \$100,000,000 stock of the company is owned by the St. Paul.

Before St. Paul's fiscal year ended June 30 last was half over it became apparent that there would be further increases in the operation ratio and fixed charges with less income from the Pacific Coast extension. That conclusion was behind the action taken by the directors last February in reducing the

dividend on the common stock from 7 per cent to 5 per cent.

By the end of the fiscal year it became evident that St. Paul would not earn even 5 per cent on its common stock and hence the decline in those shares to 90%, the lowest price touched since the panic. When the directors met to act on the dividends on Aug. 1 the usual rate was declared. That the promising outlook for crop and recovery in general trade warranted the action taken by the directors is evident from the recovery that has since taken place in the stock.

St. Paul's method in raising funds for the Pacific coast extension threw the burden of its carrying charges on the old stockholders. But that is where it belongs. If bonds had been sold instead of stocks, there would have been real cause for concern during the trying after-panic period. As it was, the dividend was simply reduced from 7 per cent to 5 per cent until business recovers and some of the creases resulting from the construction of over 2000 miles of new tracks are ironed out. When that time comes St. Paul common stock will not be selling around its present low level. The 4½ per cent bonds purchased around present prices and subsequently converted into common stock will show a return of over 6 per cent when St. Paul resumes its old dividend rate on its common stock.

FAIR BUSINESS AT FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Trading has been moderate in amount in the print cloth market this week. Buyers are looking for a lower cotton price and expect prices of goods to go lower also. Manufacturers will sell spots and early month deliveries, when they can supply the goods required at full quoted prices. They will not concede anything in prices and they are not inclined to sell for delivery more than two or three months ahead at any price. The production for between two and three months ahead is quite well engaged. It is difficult to see, with manufacturers rather indifferent about whether cotton goes lower or not, how goods prices are to go off much. Buyers will probably be disappointed in their expectation.

The total of sales for the week amounted to about 100,000 pieces, half of them spots. Most goods sold ahead are to be delivered by December. Odd counts and specialties, the latter usually towels or satens, made up most of the sales.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE HIGHER

PITTSBURGH—Sales of Connelleville furnace coke for prompt shipment have been made in the past few days at \$2.35 and \$2.40, an advance of five cents in a week and 10 to 15 cents in three weeks. Reports of contracts closed for the first half of next year at \$2.50 are not confirmed, but there is no doubt that operators would not accept less.

Connellsville foundry coke for prompt shipment has sharply advanced, a fresh demand appearing on account for prompt deliveries, on contracts, and as high as \$2.50 has been paid for prompt carloads. The general market is quotable at \$2.40 to \$2.75, an advance of 10 cents to 20 cents in a week. Some byproduct coke producers in the West, usually dependent on West Virginia coal, have bought Pittsburgh coal in the past week. The labor troubles in West Virginia continue, although perhaps they are less menacing.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Bay State Gas	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Boston Ely	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Butte Central	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Calaveras	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chief	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Corbin	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cortez	90c	90c	90c
David Daily	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ely Consolidated	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ely Witch	5c	5c	5c
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield Consolidated	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Houghton	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Humbolt	37c	37c	37c
Kuskatana	31c	31c	31c
Laramie	30c	27c	27c
Lincoln	92c	91c	92c
Mexican Metals	34c	34c	34c
Nevada Douglas	34c	34c	34c
Old Dominion Tr Bds	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Raven	27c	27c	27c
Smokey	34c	34c	34c
Southwest Mining	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Tombah	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
United Verde Es	60c	54c	54c
Utah Metals	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Wheat—Open High Low Close
Sept 91 91 1/4 90 3/4
Dec 91 91 1/4 90 3/4
May 90 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2
Corn—
Sept 33 73 72 73
Oct 34 74 73 74
Nov 35 75 74 75
Dec 36 76 75 76
Jan 37 77 76 77
Feb 38 78 77 78
Mar 39 79 78 79
Apr 40 80 79 80
May 41 81 80 81
June 42 82 81 82
July 43 83 82 83
Aug 44 84 83 84
Sept 45 85 84 85
Oct 46 86 85 86
Nov 47 87 86 87
Dec 48 88 87 88
Jan 49 89 88 89
Feb 50 90 89 90
Mar 51 91 90 91
Apr 52 92 91 92
May 53 93 92 93
June 54 94 93 94
July 55 95 94 95
Aug 56 96 95 96
Sept 57 97 96 97
Oct 58 98 97 98
Nov 59 99 98 99
Dec 60 100 99 100
Jan 61 101 100 101
Feb 62 102 101 102
Mar 63 103 102 103
Apr 64 104 103 104
May 65 105 104 105
June 66 106 105 106
July 67 107 106 107
Aug 68 108 107 108
Sept 69 109 108 109
Oct 70 110 109 110
Nov 71 111 110 111
Dec 72 112 111 112
Jan 73 113 112 113
Feb 74 114 113 114
Mar 75 115 114 115
Apr 76 116 115 116
May 77 117 116 117
June 78 118 117 118
July 79 119 118 119
Aug 80 120 119 120
Sept 81 121 120 121
Oct 82 122 121 122
Nov 83 123 122 123
Dec 84 124 123 124
Jan 85 125 124 125
Feb 86 126 125 126
Mar 87 127 126 127
Apr 88 128 127 128
May 89 129 128 129
June 90 130 129 130
July 91 131 130 131
Aug 92 132 131 132
Sept 93 133 132 133
Oct 94 134 133 134
Nov 95 135 134 135
Dec 96 136 135 136
Jan 97 137 136 137
Feb 98 138 137 138
Mar 99 139 138 139
Apr 100 140 139 140
May 101 141 140 141
June 102 142 141 142
July 103 143 142 143
Aug 104 144 143 144
Sept 105 145 144 145
Oct 106 146 145 146
Nov 107 147 146 147
Dec 108 148 147 148
Jan 109 149 148 149
Feb 110 150 149 150
Mar 111 151 150 151
Apr 112 152 151 152
May 113 153 152 153
June 114 154 153 154
July 115 155 154 155
Aug 116 156 155 156
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May 125 165 164 165
June 126 166 165 166
July 127 167 166 167
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Jan 133 173 172 173
Feb 134 174 173 174
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Apr 136 176 175 176
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June 138 178 177 178
July 139 179 178 179
Aug 140 180 179 180
Sept 141 181 180 181
Oct 142 182 181 182
Nov 143 183 182 183
Dec 144 184 183 184
Jan 145 185 184 185
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Apr 160 200 199 200
May 161 201 200 201
June 162 202 201 202
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AUTOMOBILING MADE CHEAPER BY USE OF ENGLISH CYCLE CAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The ambition of many a man of moderate means to possess a small motor car can now be realized owing to the advent of the cycle car, of which there are quite a number of makes in England.

The car itself is the natural evolution of the motor bicycle, in which the extreme lightness of design combined with the strength of high grade material and workmanship is so essential to success, and this has now been successfully carried out in the cycle car. Until quite recently a man with only £120 to spend on a motor car could only enjoy the exhilarating delights of automobilism by purchasing a second-hand machine.

A second-hand motor car is always a speculation and very often a bad one, and the uncertainty of what it is going to cost in upkeep makes the purchaser's venture a very doubtful one. But the cycle car, which has so recently sprung into existence, has a number of good features which attract the young motorist, not the least of which is the low cost of upkeep. This should work out at about a penny a mile for running charges, not including the annual overhaul bill, which should not exceed £5.

This is made possible by the extreme lightness of the machine, which weighs less than 500 pounds, resulting in a low petrol consumption, about 45 miles to a gallon, and little wear on the tires and engine. The car is generally fitted with a small, twin cylinder, air cooled engine of about eight to 10 horsepower, though there are one or two makers who do fit a water cooled engine.

The simplicity of the transmission gear is another good point in their favor, the drive being transmitted to the road wheels by means of two long belts. This system enables the constructors to do away with both the gearbox and differential, the action of the latter being taken up by the slipping of one of the belts.

A curious feature of these little cars when they first made their appearance was that the seats were placed one in front of the other, with the driver in the rear seat, which was slightly raised to enable him to see over the head of his passenger. This arrangement is now being given up by some of the firms as it does not lend itself to sociability and so detracts somewhat from the pleasures of automobilism. These little runabouts can now be purchased for about £100 and so could be placed on the road with cape cart hood, wind screen, lamps, spare wheel, etc., for £120.

It is always important to treat these little cars with respect, not to overload them or drive them "all out" on bad roads, and to realize that they are more like a glorified motor bicycle than a heavy touring car.

'AEGEAN ISLANDS' ENVOYS TO ITALY REFUSED HEARING

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—A deputation from the islands of the Aegean has arrived in Rome for the purpose of presenting a memorandum to the Italian government, containing a petition from the inhabitants of the islands captured by Italy regarding their status after the close of the Turco-Italian war. The commission consists of M. Constantinides, former deputy for Rhodes, M. Benjamin, former mayor of Simi and M. Kalavros of Callinoros.

The Marquis de San Giuliano has stated that it is impossible for him to receive them and has requested them not to persist further in their demands for an interview which might increase the difficulties of the present diplomatic situation. The memorandum has been forwarded to the ministry through the unofficial means of the postoffice.

It is stated semi-officially in Rome that the commission does not represent the views of the population of the captured islands, but that it has been sent by a committee of agitation in Athens.

GARDEN ON POLICE COURT

(Special to the Monitor)

GREENWICH, England—J. B. Hyslop has laid out a garden on the roof of the Greenwich police court, transporting all the soil up to the high roof by means of small buckets, the flowers being grown in pots and boxes. Among the flowers on this elevation there may be found perogolas and rambling roses, hydrangeas, fuchsias, tall lilies, geraniums, begonias, dahlias and others.

JAMES HENDON STARTS WALK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—James Hendon, the pedestrian who hopes to win £1000 by walking round the world in four years, made the start on Aug. 31 from the Marble Arch in the presence of a large crowd. He had to commence his travels without a penny in his pocket and to earn his living by lecturing and selling picture post cards. When he crosses the sea he must work his passage.

QUEENSLAND MAY LIMIT LEASES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—It is proposed to introduce a bill during the present session which will make residence on oldfield homestead leases compulsory.

WHITE PAPER GIVES BRITISH NOTE ON SUGAR QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A white paper has been issued containing the correspondence respecting the withdrawal of his majesty's government from the Brussels sugar convention.

In a letter dated Aug. 2, Sir Edward Grey gave Mr. Macleay instructions to inform the Belgian government of the British government's decision to denounce the convention. In his communication the secretary for foreign affairs said:

"His majesty's government have, however, no intention of departing from the fundamental principles of the convention by themselves giving bounties on the export of sugar, or by giving preference to sugar produced within the British empire on importation into the United Kingdom, or by imposing a higher customs duty on beet sugar than on cane sugar."

"They will, moreover, be prepared to maintain the present system of giving customs certificates to any refiners or exporters of sugar not made from bounty-fed materials who may desire such certificates, with a view to enable the sugar to be imported into the country of duty. His majesty's government will not depart in any particular from the policy laid down above without giving due notice through the usual channels to the states of the sugar union."

"His majesty's government, in making this declaration of policy, desire at the same time to put on record their hope that the states of the sugar union, on their part, will in no way alter the existing regime applicable to sugar and sugared products to the detriment of British trade."

PORT SUDAN IS TRADE CENTER FOR SUDANESE GOODS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Dealing with the question of the trade of the Sudan, the Board of Trade Journal points out that, with the exception of cattle and durra passing to Egypt through Halfa by the Nile route and of goods entering Suakin, practically the whole of the Sudanese imports and exports go through Port Sudan. The value of the imports via this port only, has increased from £E.642,661 in 1909 to £E.1,356,457 in 1911.

This development is due mainly to the progress of the railway to the south of Khartum. The total value of the imports via Port Sudan, excluding government goods, was £E.621,465 in 1911 as compared with £E.418,088 in 1909.

Of the various countries exporting goods to the Sudan, the United Kingdom is the largest, having despatched about one third of the total or goods to the value of £E.258,000. Austria-Hungary sends £E.22,000 worth, Germany £E.21,000 worth, while the goods coming from British India amount to £E.12,500 in value.

The exports also continue to increase, the figures for Port Sudan being £E.733,097 in 1911 as compared with £E.342,987 in 1909.

WORK OF MODERN ARTISTS HAS BEEN SENT TO COLOGNE

(Special to the Monitor)

COLOGNE, Germany—The Westdeutsche Kunstfreunde und Künstler Sonderbund has organized a great show of modern pictures in this city. Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary, Spain and Italy all send their quota of art, but English work is unfortunately conspicuous only by its absence.

One entire room is devoted to the much discussed art of Cezanne, another to Gauguin, while whole galleries are full of Vincent Van Gogh. The German public are thus being given an opportunity of pronouncing upon the subject of post-impressionism and as well are enabled to compare the pictures of the German post-impressionist with those by the followers of this school of art in other countries.

FRUIT GROWING MADE EASIER IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—In order to test the suitability of New South Wales' irrigation area at Burrinjuck for fruit growing, the state government has for some time past been carrying out experiments at an experimental farm in the heart of the irrigation district.

A large orchard was put out in 1908, and some 60 acres of land devoted to trees and vines, which have already reached a bearing age. Settlers taking up land at Burrinjuck have therefore the benefit of the advice of the government agricultural and fruit-growing experts based on practical experience to guide them in planting the land they have "selected."

As a result, fruit-growing on Murrumbidgee irrigation blocks presents no insuperable difficulties to success for the most inexperienced settler, provided he is a willing worker with sound common sense.

MODERN TRAINING SHIP CONTRASTS WITH VETERAN OF NAPOLEON'S DAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The White Star ship Mersey (Lieut. W. Cornes, R. N. R.) which left Liverpool for Sydney recently on her fifth voyage to the Antipodes with nearly 60 cadets on board, has been lying in mid-stream to the south of the landing stage looking very smart in a fresh coat of white paint.

The vessel was inspected by representatives of the owners and by the parents and relatives of the boys during her stay in these waters. The cadets showed them over the ship, which has both wireless telegraphy and submarine signaling gear.

A party of boy scouts who went out on the morning tender evinced great interest in the Mersey cadets and their floating home. They, although not sea scouts, received instruction in seamanship and have to obtain seamanship badges. As the visitors were departing the cadets lined the rails of the Mersey and gave lusty cheers for the visitors, who replied with equal warmth.

Wooden Walls Still Serve

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The Eagle, which lies in one of the docks in the Mersey, has served over 50 years as a training ship. On April 1, 1811, she was taken possession of by the royal naval volunteer reserve, and passed under the command of Sir Richard William Bulkeley.

The Eagle has a distinguished history and took part in several important actions in the early part of the last century, when the Napoleonic power was at its height. She was built on the Thames at Northfleet, by Messrs. Pilcher, as a third-rate of 74 guns, and was launched in February, 1804. She was fitted for sea at Woolwich, and in May, 1804, she was commissioned for service in the channel.

BATTLESHIP RAISED CLEAR OF WATER BY NEW FLOATING DOCK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The admiralty test of the Medway floating dock at Sheerness has proved so far an unqualified success. The battleship St. Vincent, which was selected for the test, does not represent the full lifting capacity of the dock, since, with war stores on board and a full complement of crew, she displaced only 21,000 tons, the dock being equal to raising 32,000 tons.

The warship steamed slowly up the Medway where the dock was moored with a clear run of water between its 60 feet walls. Then, with four government tugs to steady her into position, she slid over the submerged structure of which only the crane and funnel were visible. As soon as the ship had been warped into the middle, the pumps, deep down in the walls below water, were set working.

Soon the St. Vincent began to rise, the red of her hull showing through the water. Immediately shipwrights and riggers from Chatham set to work with wedges and mallets, fixing the first line of timber shores to hold the ship upright. In five hours the St. Vincent had been raised 15 feet, and in seven hours she stood fair and square on the blocks without deviating an inch either way.

MULAI HAFID HAS QUEER TREASURES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The effect of civilization on the Caliphs of Fez has been remarkable. Abdu' Aziz had his impossible motors and his still more impossible olographs. Mulai Hafid is returning to Africa a convert to 5-o'clock tea and the drinking of waters at German spas. He has spent even more money than his predecessor on imbecilities. Browning revolvers, Danish hounds and extraordinary dog collars are returning with him to Tangier by way of making his life bearable.

One form of civilization apparently he has been unable to reconcile himself to. On every occasion on which he has entered a tunnel in a train, he has manifested an impossible desire to get out, and has explained that, in future, he would prefer to travel by a motor car overhead than to indulge in anything so risky as a passage through a mountain.

TURKISH BLOCKHOUSES HARASS

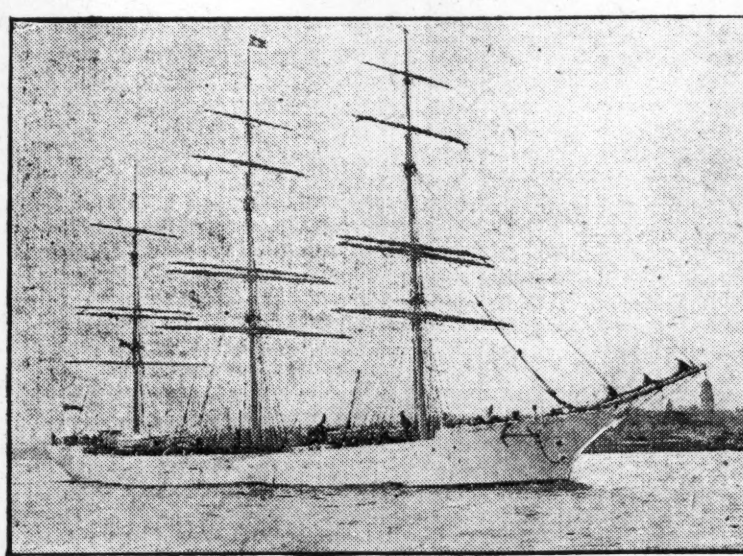
(Special to the Monitor)

BELGRADE, Servia—Firing from the Turkish border blockhouses into Montenegrin territory is reported as incessant. In one district 30 Montenegrin houses have been rendered uninhabitable by the constant firing. It is impossible for the people to reap the harvest except during the night time.

SANDWICHMAN DISAPPEARS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The sandwichman is disappearing rapidly from the streets of London. Only two theaters in London are employing him. The insurance act has made him a too expensive luxury, and in one week 120 were thrown out of employment.



(Reproduced by permission of the White Star Company, Liverpool)

Cadet ship Mersey lying in river at Liverpool ready for her long voyage.

CHANGES IN MANSION HOUSE BEING MADE IN HOLIDAY SEASON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Owing to the carrying out of structural improvements at the Mansion House many pieces of valuable old furniture have come to light.

In the gaoler's room, beneath the police court are a Sheraton armchair and a Chippendale writing table of the period 1790, the latter being used as a dining table. Then a mahogany Chippendale serpentine chest of drawers has been discovered in the porter's lodge, this piece of furniture dates from the 1760 period. In the porter's lodge are also three Sheridan mahogany lyre back chairs which in 1803 belonged to the Venetian parlor. A number of other specimens of antique furniture have been found in different rooms in the house.

The general purposes committee is carrying out the renovation scheme at the Mansion House during the holiday season. This building was erected between the years 1739 and 1753 from the designs of George Dance at a cost of nearly £71,000. The present improvement scheme includes the overhauling of the entire drainage system, though it was found, notwithstanding its age, there was very little the matter with it. In the kitchen the old paving tiles have been removed and replaced by cement, and a new cooking apparatus is also being installed.

In the Mansion House justice room the massive old chandelier has been removed and its place will be taken by electric light pendants of an appropriate design. Originally there was a court open to the sky in the interior of the building, but this was subsequently roofed in and forms the present saloon at the end of which the Egyptian hall is situated.

PATRIARCH SEEKS TO GUARD SAFETY OF ARMENIANS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—A visit was paid by the Armenian patriarch accompanied by members of the ecclesiastical council to the Sheikh-ul-Islam and other ministers, with a view to ascertaining what action the government intended to take in order to relieve the threatened situation of the Armenians in Kurdistan and Anatolia.

It appears that the patriarch first visited Danish Bey, the minister of the interior, but with such results that he has no intention of calling on that official again. The grand vizier, Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, gave the usual assurances that the necessary steps to insure the protection of the Armenians and the safety of their property would be taken.

In the course of his conversation with Nazim Pasha, the minister for war, the patriarch was told that the attacks on the Armenians were the outcome of intrigues by foreign governments undertaken with a view to creating further difficulties for the Turkish authorities. It is understood that the patriarch was quite prepared to tender his resignation in the event of his not receiving satisfactory assurances as to the future protection of Armenians.

POSTOFFICE TO BE TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is a probability that when the postal committee of the London Chamber of Commerce meets shortly the question of the administration of the postoffice will be raised. In a letter to the press recently the proposal was put forward that the office of postmaster-general should be abolished and that the department should be administered by a board of directors, presided over by a permanent chairman. It is this proposal which, it is understood, will be discussed by the postal committee.

RESTRICTION UPON AUSTRALIAN PRESS TAKEN TO COURT

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The question of the relations of Parliament and the press is at the present moment engaging a considerable amount of attention in Australia, and when Mr. Bryce was here recently he remarked upon the freedom enjoyed by the press.

Efforts are, however, at present being made to curtail this freedom, and an amendment to the electoral act was passed by the federal Labor party last session, in which a clause was embodied making it compulsory for all contributors to the papers during election times to sign any articles written by them.

The question of the legality of this amendment has now been raised, and it is considered by some to be against the constitution, with the result that a test case has been taken to the high court in order that the question may be finally settled.

The attorney-general of New South Wales, Mr. Holman, has publicly stated that he believes journalists ought to be compelled to sign their articles. In Victoria the laws relating to libel render the press responsible for any reports published.

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The exclusion recently of the reporting staff of the Daily Telegraph from the House of Assembly by the speaker, brought before the House the question of the right of the House to exclude newspaper representatives from the debates. W. A. Holman, the attorney-general, proposed a new standing order of the House affirming the right of exclusion of press men. The motion was carried.

HERRING FISHING SEASON PROVES VERY SUCCESSFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The herring fishing season has been most successful and it is estimated that the herrings sold as the results of the catch for the season have realized £3,500,000.

The season is now practically over and the results of the labors of the fishermen during the last four months show a considerable improvement as compared with the same period of last year. Up to the present no less than 1,430,000 crabs have been landed on the northeast coast of Scotland, and when it is remembered that some 750 herrings go to a cran, the net number of fish landed is easily calculated. The total of £3,500,000 includes the wages of carters, laborers, clerks and others who are engaged in the work.

Although the season has not yet quite closed, some of the fishermen have already returned to their homes with the money they have earned and which is ample to provide for their requirements until the next fishing season opens.

GERMAN EMPEROR GIVES HIGH PRAISE TO SWISS SOLDIERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—On arrival in Berne at the conclusion of the maneuvers, his majesty, the German Emperor, was received by President Forrer and members of the federal council. The Kaiser accompanied by the President drove to the Bundeshaus, subsequently visiting the cathedral, after which a visit was paid to the celebrated Bearpit. A banquet was given in the evening to which 80 guests were invited, including Esmy Howard, the British minister.

M. Forrer proposed the health of the Emperor, and in thanking his majesty for the interest he had taken in the maneuvers and military institutions, he stated that the Swiss were firmly resolved to defend their independence, their most precious treasure, against all attacks, and to protect their neutrality against anyone who does not respect it.

In reply his majesty declared that he had long entertained a wish to see the Swiss troops about whose achievements he had heard so much that was good.

"From time immemorial," he said, "the inhabitants of the Swiss mountains have been able warriors. At the end of the middle ages, when the brilliance of chivalry faded, it was the brave Swiss who set the example for the creation, arming and training of the Landsknechte, the first German foot soldiers. It is well known that the Swiss infantry reaped great fame on many battlefields."

"It has done my soldier's heart good to see that the Swiss of the present day, mindful of this glorious history, follow as able soldiers in the footsteps of their forefathers. Two maneuver days have shown me that in the Swiss army extraordinary zeal prevails; that the Swiss soldier gladly makes great exertions for the love of his country, and that the Swiss army is maintained by the love of the whole Swiss people."

His majesty also expressed his regret that he was unable to visit the Bernese Oberland and the charming lake of Lucerne, which he had looked forward with special pleasure to seeing again, and to which he referred as the "pearl of Swiss landscape, of which I had only a glance in the brilliant spring sunshine nearly 20 years ago."

MARINE TOURNAMENT HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, England—A marine tournament was held at Portsmouth in aid of the Royal Seamen's and Marines Orphan Home. Marines dressed as in the days of Queen Anne were relieved as guard by a party attired in the uniform of Nelson's day. There were also field gun displays and a march past of Crimean and mutiny veterans led by Israel Harding, V. C.

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THE HOME FORUM

AS TO LINGUISTIC DIPLOMACY

THAT the wrong or loose use of the participle is a common error is seen in a compound sentence, from no less famous a pen than that of Benjamin Franklin. The friendly vernacular of the style hints how easily a speaker may fall into this pitfall. He says: "They joined him in desiring him to speak his mind and gathering round him he proceeded to speak as follows." The participle, gathering, is left "up in the air." It cannot be tied to the subject of its part of the sentence, for he is the actual object of this gathering idea. Who or what does the gathering is of course plain to imagination from the preceding subject and predicate, "they joined." Grammar permits of no such breezy ties. There must be the plain family grouping in each and every complete sentence. All that follows after "and" must be explainable on its own ground. Who then does the gathering? No vestige of any such persons after the word "and" can be found. Does the writer mean gathering round him his friends he proceeded to speak? The distant possibility of this interpretation shows why the strict grammatical law is needed. We can't be sure who do the gathering unless they are bravely named. There is something as it were elusive, indirect, subtle, in the sentence—but then, Franklin was a wonderful diplomat.

We remember that whatever his English grammar was like (and those who know the most grammar are not always the best writers), he knew enough French to say "Ca ira" (when the Parisians asked about the American revolution) and so to start the revolution over there: for it is the songs of the people, wise folks tell, that determine the doings of the people, and the terrible "Ca ira" was responsible for much. Lest any hasty Americanism crop out in a counter caviling, let one add that Franklin's autobiography stands as one of the great models of a clear English

style. But to return to Franklin's indeterminate grammar. He might easily have said, "As they gathered round him he proceeded," etc. Or he could have arranged his sentence, saying "Gathering round him they listened eagerly while he proceeded as follows."

So the rule must be watchfully heeded to declare the actor in every active participle, or the person acted upon when the participle is passive. The error is active. No one would have written "gathering round him, he proceeded." Any one would have said, "Grouped round him they listened."

BEAUTY IN COMMON UTENSILS

THE question of beauty in household furnishings is one which is well worth studying in Italy by the tourist who goes to gain some practical advantage as well as general culture. In Pompeii may be seen examples of the old Roman stove. It is a long stone bench built into the wall and overlaid with tiles, though in many places in Italy the tiles are now absent. In the top of the bench is a hole, sometimes higher than a bench, and so more convenient—are three or

four-square holes just large enough for a pot or kettle. These holes are lined with an iron grating about three inches deep. When these stoves are to be used, the holes are filled with charcoal, a bit of paper is ignited in the opening underneath and then one fans the flame till the charcoal is aglow. One living in a Florentine palace, up two long flights of lordly stone stairs is sure to find just such a stove as this in the kitchen when he goes out some day to ask the "padrona" for hot water.

The advantage of this stove is that it is picturesque. When furnished with soft colored tiles and hung about with the burnished brass so common still in many parts of Italy the old Roman stove is a thing of beauty and rebukes modern content with the unqualified ugliness of the kitchen range. In Sicily today one may see women carrying water in jars of the same graceful shape as those carefully preserved in museums. To be sure, as a writer in a current magazine remarks, the five-gallon tin can of American commerce is too often found cheek by jowl with the classic earthenware.

This same juxtaposition of the new and practical with the old and lovely is seen in the household utensils of the Indians of New Mexico, where the pottery made by the Indians is supplemented by the ubiquitous tin cans.

Success in the Home

"There are two things that held me to my home like a vise," said one of the most successful men of the day not long ago—"to hear my father talk at the table, so that I never wanted to eat anywhere else, and to hear my mother read in the evening so that I rarely wanted to go out. Those two things in our home life did more to start us five boys and girls off right than all the education we got in school or college." And all of these five boys and girls are now men and women prominent and effective in their different lines of work. Through the most effective method of education there is today, the indirect method, these children were sent into the world influenced by fine home talk and interesting home reading. And in their soil lie the roots of true home progress.—Home Progress Magazine.

Blow to Sugar Industry

A paragraph in the Mothers Gazette states: "When you wish to sugar doughnuts, put in a paper bag and shake well for a minute." This discovery will be a great blow to the sugar interests.—Woman's Home Companion.

tions of the compass, the tangle of trains at the South station the other day proved disconcerting.

Brother and his two sisters were to take the South Shore train. By a superfluity of naughtiness just now the trains at the South station are in some cases hinted at by a scrawling chalk sign which says that the train usually at track 18 will be found at number 23. Brother dropped his own luggage and the girls' things in a pile at the track where the South Shore train was wont to depart and rushed to get a trunk checked. The moments passed and the girls decided that they would better climb into the train and secure seats. There was brother's suit case and golf bag and coat added to their own impedimenta. They had each a suit case and a small hand bag, each a box of goodies from the bakeshop, a basket of fruit, their coats and a tennis racket. With the aid of a porter, however, they got into the train on track 18 and established their belongings. Soon the train started. No brother.

When the conductor came along they began to explain but he interrupted them smartly. "This train does not go to Greenbush!"

The young ladies gasped. It was not a question of finding their way; it was the luggage. Could they transfer it all? The conductor took them in charge with kindest intent. They must leave the train at the first stop, Quincy. There they must pile their luggage on the platform and leave one young lady to watch it. The other must go into the station and find a little window in the wall, back of which would sit a young man. She must tell this young man that she wanted two tickets for Braintree. He would tell her when the train was due and in which direction it would be headed. Then the two must travel to Braintree and there change for Cohasset, again taking the same pains to make it clear to the ticket agent where they wanted to go. At Cohasset they must change for a train to Greenbush. And for the third time the patient and friendly official reminded them to be sure to ask the ticket man to show them the train.

The two girls, by the way, had traveled from Naples to London overland alone, seeing all the important cities en route. They felt themselves capable of coping even with the intricacies of Boston's suburbs. But they choked down their laughter and took the directions meekly.

Brother returning to the platform just

Picture Puzzle



What disdainful classification?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Panama.

HOSPITALITY TO GOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOSPITALITY which is the outgrowth of a kindly and generous disposition has long been rightly regarded as a virtue. A loving welcome to strangers or guests is in accord with the teachings of religion and ethics. Jesus gave the kindly treatment of strangers as one of the tests of worthiness for entrance to the kingdom of heaven. There was a time when strangers were regarded as enemies, and repeated admonitions to treat them with justice and kindness were necessary. Now a stranger is looked upon by all well-meaning people as a friend. Thus the world draws gradually nearer the time when there will be one universal family, and all will love and help one another.

Associated with the word hospitality is the act of eating and drinking together. This sharing of material blessings promotes a feeling of kindness and good will, but much more satisfying is the sharing of good thoughts with those who hunger and thirst after righteousness. Nothing brings us into more loving companionship with our brother than drawing near to the one Father. To find our right relation to God is to find our right relation to every one of His children. There is no possibility of harmonizing mortal opinions for the element of self always enters to distort the point of view. True unity is found only in thinking God's thoughts after Him. Then there is no clash of wills, no assertion of superiority, no criticism nor condemnation, but a tranquil adjustment of every difficulty.

Being hospitable only to the good and

true thoughts—thoughts of love, joy, meekness, mercy, forgiveness, the angel guests from God; and shutting the door on all doubt, fear, self-pity, pride and anger, the thieves which would rob us of happiness and peace—this disposition ushers us into the kingdom of heaven, rests the tired heart, and feeds the hungry sense. Love's thoughts are ever-present. They will abide wherever a welcome is provided. They will show a silver lining to every cloud of sorrow, a star of hope in every darkened sky of sin, a radiant rainbow of love and happiness for every child of God. Their light reveals new beauty in the universe, sets free all the dormant possibilities of good in man, and shows him as altogether loving and lovable.

This revelation of the ideal man is not to be confused with the idolizing of human beings. Christian Science protects one from making idols of persons and from any consequent heart-break and

disappointment of such a course, but it does not thereby deprive its followers of any good thing nor leave them to bleak and cold indifference. Far from this it helps them to see with prophet's vision the beautiful and good in every character. It raises another not to some frail earthly pedestal but to his rightful place as a son of God. The child of the All-Father manifests every lovable quality we have ever seen or imagined. He manifests it untainted with evil.

Mortals have so long limited good, however, that it comes as a surprise to find that there is nothing too good to be true. When some one has manifested a particular virtue to an unusual degree it has been thought that this good quality must be counterbalanced by some evil one. Thus certain good qualities and certain evil ones have become associated, not because they are rightly related, but through doubt and lack of faith. If somebody is unusually gentle

in time for the right train hesitated between 18 and 23. Had the girls corrected his mistake as to the number at the last moment? They would hardly have actually got into any train with all that luggage without making sure. So he stepped aboard the South Shore train and wandered in rain down the quivering aisles. Then he settled himself in philosophical fashion, hoping that the girls had money enough. His confidence was justified, and several hours later the three were safely reunited. And not only the three but every last one of all those items of luggage, except one of the confectioner's boxes.

PUBLIC STATUE IN MONTREAL



THIS statue in Trafalgar square, Montreal, Que., was erected to the memory of Admiral Nelson in 1809 by public subscription. The panels around the base represent the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar.

Maine Reservation

Now that the United States government has bought, for national forest reservations, large tracts of land in the White mountains, one of the next purchases of the kind in New England is likely to take in Mt. Katahdin in the surrounding country in Maine. A bill for the purchase of that region was introduced at the recent session of Congress. Before it can become a law, the Maine Legislature will have to approve the Katahdin national park, in order to avoid difficulties that may arise if the government decides to acquire the state land. The Mt. Katahdin region is one of great natural beauties, and as it lies near the headwaters of both the Kennebec and the Penobscot, the government, in holding it as a national reservation, would follow the policy of protecting the flow of important navigable streams.—Youths Companion.

Before Beef Went Up

Knicker—Our fathers didn't know beans.
Bocker—They didn't have to; they had beef.—New York Sun.

CAVALIER WHO WROTE POETRY

THE story of Sir John Suckling is interesting to those to whom certain little snatches of his verse are household words. Of his ballad upon a wedding Wordworth said, "For grace and simplicity it stands unrivaled in the whole compass of ancient or modern poetry." This is the poem that has the familiar lines:

Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out.
As if they fear'd the light;
But Oh, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight.

Sir John Suckling was a Royalist and in many ways a typical cavalier of his days. He was a friend of Sir Harry

Vane of New England fame, and like him, an able and trusted man of affairs, but at last ranged on the opposite side. He wrote to King Charles a very remarkable letter, advising him to right the wrongs of the people, at a time when, as he said, there was none to give the King honest advice. It is such a letter as this, showing what advisers Charles did not have, which most makes one understand the tangles into which Charles let his affairs get twisted. It is said that if Charles had followed Sir John's advice the civil war might have been averted.

Sir John was a man of means and perhaps that is why his poetry is always that of the amateur. It lacks the literary finish of Herrick, but it is verse of the same type. Suckling was famed for his ready wit and his address and polish. He was the intimate friend of some of the ablest and best men in England. He wrote certain dramas which were not successful, though it is said that his play, "Aglaure," was the first play performed in England with scenery, and the author, so a writer in the Bellman says, spent a small fortune to have it handsomely staged. After this Sir John wrote a "Discourse on Religion" which proves, says this same writer, that he had an intellect at once keen and profound.

Whistler at West Point

A considerable collection of boyish sketches made by Whistler when he was a cadet at West Point is preserved there. They were presented not long ago by one of Whistler's comrades, who had kept them.

Life for delays and doubts no time does give;
None ever yet made haste enough to live.
—Cowley ("Martial").

No Bad News

I love to live. . . . I know that Another is who knows more than I, who takes interest in me, whose creature, and yet whose kindred, in one sense, am I. I know that the enterprise is worthy. I know that things work well. I have heard no bad news.—Thoreau.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 21, 1912

The Business Situation

UNDOUBTEDLY the most gratifying feature of present business conditions is that general trade, although active, is being conducted along conservative lines. The tendency in the past, unfortunately, has been to go to extremes. Business depression too often has been emphasized by entertainment of fear of the future; on the other hand, with trade improvement a boom in business frequently resulted. Far-sighted men of experience are endeavoring now to guard against a boom. The natural consequence of an unnatural business expansion is a sharp reaction and attendant losses for producers and consumers, employers and employees. There seems to be no doubt that, if present conservative methods are continued, the commercial world will enter on a period of prosperity the length of which depends on the thrift and frugality of the people themselves. For several years manufacturers, railroad companies and merchants generally made purchases only as urgent needs required. Stocks were allowed to become low until requirements made it obligatory for them to replenish. There has been heavy buying this year, but even with these purchases the demand is still ahead of the supply in many lines, particularly iron and steel. Steel products now being ordered are mostly for next year's delivery, assuring the mills of a long and uninterrupted run, well into 1913. Other branches of trade including coal companies, equipment companies, copper consuming companies, the building industry and the railroads are operating close to capacity.

A lack of labor, a shortage of freight cars and stringency in the money market, now experienced, are further evidences of the expansion of general business. These conditions are deplorable for the reason that they should not exist. There is no reason why there should not be ample funds for carrying on legitimate business at all times. The fact that money invariably becomes scarce about the time the crops are to be marketed testifies to an unwieldy and outgrown monetary system which financiers and statesmen are now trying to correct. The scarcity of labor in the harvest fields, in the mills, and in almost every line of industry is hampering business to a considerable extent. Railroads and shippers for some time past have been cooperating in an endeavor to prevent a shortage of freight cars this fall, but already the report comes from the West of a serious lack of equipment for grain-carrying purposes. Thousands of new cars have been purchased this year by the railroads, but the crops are so much larger than anticipated and the movement of general merchandise so heavy that the western roads are confronted with a traffic problem such as they probably never before have been called upon to solve. An exceedingly heavy freight movement is expected to continue from now until close to the end of the year, or until at least the crop-moving season is over.

If reports of general prosperity needed confirmation it would be found in the fact that the hotels in the leading commercial centers have been doing a record business. Merchants are coming to the cities in large numbers to buy fall and winter goods and the demand promises to exceed all previous years.

Need of United States Budget

EVERY thoughtful and prudent individual takes from time to time the measure of his income and financial responsibilities. It is imperative that he shall do so if he would protect his credit and insure his comfort. Every business concern, from the smallest to the greatest, if safely managed, must know at certain periods just what are its resources and probable expenses. All great private corporations are managed by directors who, upon the basis of estimates prepared by heads of departments, appropriate money for their operation. Under the old or new systems of municipal administration, the first thing determined is the revenue; upon this are based the appropriations. In county and in state government the same procedure is followed.

As President Taft points out, the United States is the only nation in the world that is without a budget system. It is the only nation in the world where the legislative body assumes to exercise sole and supreme power over appropriations. It permits its Legislature to disregard estimates from the heads of departments, to accept estimates from irresponsible sources, to provide for the expenditure of vast sums of money without taking cognizance, save in a careless and indifferent way, of the public revenues. Congress appropriates a thousand million dollars annually without consulting the chief executive or any of his lieutenants as to whether this sum is too great or too small, as to whether the expenditures provided for are necessary or unnecessary, as to whether the revenues and the treasury can or can not stand the strain.

Early in his term President Taft undertook to reduce the enormous cost of administration. Says he, in a letter to Secretary MacVeagh: "Although by such cursory review as could be given, I have succeeded each year in reducing initial estimates millions of dollars, it is not just to make the President in any but a slight degree responsible for such estimates when required to be submitted to Congress in the manner at present prescribed," a manner that leaves Congress free to disregard utterly the reductions if it elect to do so. He, therefore, instructs the secretary of the treasury to cooperate with the commission on economy and efficiency in the preparation of such financial statements and summaries as will enable the executive to place before Congress and the country "for the first time in our history, a clearly stated and understandable businesslike proposal, which will enable Congress and the country to think in terms of what it is that the administration proposes to do."

All this is in defiance of precedent and of the present Congress, which at its last session took a position antagonistic to the federal budget idea. Nevertheless, the President is on solid ground. He is right in insisting that Congress shall not be allowed to run loosely and wildly in the matter of providing for the expenditure of public moneys, but that it shall adopt and faithfully regard a business system that prevails throughout the country and throughout the world outside of the Capitol at Washington. He is invading no prerogative of Congress by asserting, and in pretty vigorous terms, a prerogative that is clearly his own in all matters of expenditure—the right of review that is exercised by executive officers everywhere.

Internationalism

FROM time to time there appear, in various parts of the world's press, reports as to the solidarity of the socialist party in this or that country, and perhaps the most interesting and most significant are those in which is discussed the attitude of socialism towards nationality. Whether this take place in the form of an abstract opinion or of some concrete event, the point that those not professed socialists or that do not share the views of socialists must finally single out, is the amount of reliance that a government can place on the loyalty of socialists. Let it be understood at once that no reflection is made on the loyalty and patriotism of socialists; to do this would be to attack wantonly many that in every way are excellent citizens. Beside and as we have said before, it is hard enough to define a socialist. But the difficulty arising from the somewhat careless and untempered utterances of socialists on the subject of government and its agencies is a practical one; nobody but a few lotus-eaters supposes that present methods of government are perfect, yet, so far, men have not taught themselves to do without judges, without a constitution, without a nationality, or without some form of military force. It has been pointed out in the columns of this newspaper that historically the conception of nationality is a modern one, modern however in a comparative sense. For all practical purposes today the conception has crystallized and has distinct form; it may be changed entirely and the views of men completely reversed. At present, however, men believe that nationality is necessary to the existence of what is understood by a "nation" or "country," that the idea is necessary to such a coalition of political and economic aims as shall insure the concert vital to a people's aspirations and that it cannot be dispensed with if for no other reason than that, so far, no better system has been devised. It is by no means perfection but many believe sincerely that it is one of the steps to perfection.

If, then, what we have outlined be correct, socialists and those in sympathy with socialism cannot be surprised if some of the things that they say are looked on askance by those that wish them no harm and with a good deal of glee by those not so kindly inclined. A world peace can only be preserved by units more or less well knit within themselves, not so in point of controlling others as of controlling themselves. This view, again, may be proved to be incorrect, but a not factious logic points out that there cannot be internationalism without nations and these must be built up by the loyalty of those that compose them. It is to be doubted whether such a loyalty is best nourished by a zeal not according to understanding.

Hamburg American Plans

WHATEVER may be the decision of officials who determine the proportions of Hudson river docks, and whatever their verdict in the appeal of the Hamburg-American line for facilities commensurate with the ships of today and tomorrow, Boston stands a good chance of becoming an important terminal for the large freight traffic done by this line. If it is refused the accommodations in New York which its new passenger craft need, what more natural than a shift to Boston, where port directors, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, the Chamber of Commerce and city officials stand ready to cooperate? In Boston's harbor adequate pier room can be obtained near a great passenger terminal and terms can be made with port officials at a stage of local trade expansion when the concessions will be generous.

For passenger business between America and northern European ports, Boston offers peculiar natural advantages which the shrewd promoters of the German line some time since recognized, else they would not have gone as far as they have with tentative arrangements. To these advantages are now added the fact that Boston is equipped with agencies, official and civic, that are moving vigorously and effectively for extension of port facilities and expansion of local trade. If any decision favorable to Boston is made by the German company, it will be because of thorough consideration of all the issues involved, by all parties that are likely to profit by the move.

The presence in Boston during next week of many influential German traders attending the international chambers of commerce conference will hardly fail to have some direct effect upon growth of opinion in Germany favorable to expansion of trade relations with the section of America for which Boston is the chief port.

THE commendable effort of advertisers to induce the public to take advertisements more seriously is coincident with a realization by writers and makers of advertisements that they must perfect their art. The result of this dual trend is a far higher product, whether tested by ethical, esthetic or economic standards, than what filled pages and columns a decade ago. As a natural consequence of the desire of makers of advertisements to improve their technique, various modes of meeting the demand have been developed: for example, the correspondence school, special courses of evening lectures such as the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston provides, and dissemination of special pedagogical literature prepared by experts. In fact, if the plans of the educational committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America for the coming season are scanned, it will be found that there are few forms of educational propaganda in the United States which are not to be utilized in one way or another in the effort to broaden the range of knowledge and to increase the specialized competency of the advertising agent. Libraries, lyceums, Y. M. C. A., high schools and universities, are being set in line as contributing factors.

Especially significant is the readiness with which universities are realizing that if they pretend to have schools of commerce or to fit youth for business careers they must cooperate in the effort to educate expert and efficient advertising agents, or business men equipped to plan advertising campaigns in accordance with proved principles of successful publicity. As a sign of the times consider the course available at the school of commerce of New York University this autumn. An advertising manager of prominence, officially connected with the largest of the national advertising associations, who has given especial attention to educational aspects of advertising, offers evening courses on the larger and more fundamental aspects of the business, and a colleague will give laboratory work in advertising practice in the more technical features of the art. Another straw which shows how the current is running is the book on

Training for Advertising

"Advertising as a Business Force" by Prof. Cherington of Harvard University, soon to be issued and distributed in connection with the work of the educational committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. In this volume advertising will be discussed as one of the fundamental processes of the great function of distribution of products, and it will be taught after the Harvard case system and be based on concrete commercial cases drawn from unquestionable sources. It is superfluous to remark that when any form of business has reached the stage of self-respect and self-development hinted at by this alliance with contemporary educational forces it has opened a new era for itself and for national business interests.

IT is cheering to learn with some degree of definiteness that the widespread agitation of a few years ago in behalf of municipal control of streets, for the purpose of planting them with trees and otherwise contributing to their attractiveness, is bearing much fruit. The Craftsman has been inquiring into the matter and with a result that must be gratifying to all who would give the softening touch of estheticism to the cold materialism of the average town and city highway. Many eastern cities have been transformed in this respect within recent years. Tree planting along streets as well as highways is practised very generally now throughout New England, almost if not fully to the extent that it was practised by the colonists and their immediate descendants. The shady lanes and roads of New England constitute one of its greatest charms. In the middle West there has been great improvement in this particular also. Many towns that had bare streets a few years ago can now boast of avenues of maple, poplar and even elm.

Particular note, however, is made of the progress of street tree planting in the far West. Riverside, Cal., was one of the earliest communities to go into the work systematically. It did so by taking over the control of its thoroughfares. It has been followed by Redlands, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Phoenix, Ariz., and several other cities on the Pacific and the Pacific slope.

One of the communities named, Riverside, has planted no fewer than 10,000 trees since it took the work in hand. It has had to learn much from costly experience, but what it has learned has been worth the investment to itself and of great value to its neighbors. No community should rush headlong into tree planting. In these days there is available sufficient knowledge to guide all such work skillfully, economically and effectively. Because of the greater knowledge now prevailing with regard to the trees suitable to the peculiar conditions in communities, the work is less experimental, less risky and of course, correspondingly less costly, than it used to be. In fact, here is a means of town and city beautification that is within the reach of even the most limited revenues. A beginning once made by the establishment of a municipal nursery, the rest comes with comparative ease.

No candidate for Congress should be disturbed over the report that there will be a shortage of seats in the House of Representatives this year. The first thing to do is to get elected and trust the sergeant-at-arms for the rest. There is such a thing as placing a camp stool in the aisle.

THERE are 65,000 licensed automobiles in Ohio, and a very large percentage of them have been out of the state this summer without being missed from the highways, in the rush of visitors from other states.

WHEN the Argentine department of agriculture seeks catalogues and price-lists of agricultural machinery made in the United States, together with reports on new constructions and inventions, the emphasis is doubtless on the latter—the progressive contribution. That the Argentine farmer is thoroughly familiar with all of the types of American machinery and implements is evident from trade statistics, and it is interesting to glean from the annual reports contained in the bulletins of the Pan-American Union of Washington, the best authority on the subject, figures showing either American preponderance or strong participation. For example, during 1911 Argentina imported 1,407,827 pesos worth of plows from America and 323,268 pesos worth of plowshares and parts from America and Germany; mowers, harrows, drills, planters, mowing machines totaling over 800,000 pesos all came from the United States, and of the 1,255,278 pesos of reapers and binders the bulk also came from the United States, with smaller amounts from Austria, Australia and Canada. In threshing machines—a total of 1,177,560 pesos—the United Kingdom leads, but the United States participates creditably with such makes as Case, Avery, Advance and others. It also appears from the figures given in the bulletins of the Pan-American Union that although the amount of agricultural implements imported in 1911 by the Argentine Republic fell more than \$5,000,000 Argentine currency below the figure for 1910, and \$3,000,000 below that of 1909, yet on the whole, American machines and implements held their own.

Between 1895 and 1910 the cultivated area of the Argentine Republic rose from less than 5,000,000 to over 20,000,000 hectares, a hectare being equal to 2.471 acres. During the same period the population grew from 3,954,911 to 7,171,910. That is, the increase of cultivated land was twice that of the population. This appears all the more striking when it is considered that one fifth of the population is absorbed by the metropolis alone. But to give a complete idea of the enormous extent to which machinery is needed to replace agricultural labor in the Argentine Republic the fact must be taken into consideration that during the same period, and keeping pace with the increase in population, the railroad mileage more than doubled, being increased from 14,462 to 29,413 kilometers and correspondingly reducing the availability of agricultural labor. Thus, the importation of plows could not fail to rise from 10,000 in 1895 to 100,000 in 1910, that of reapers from 2700 to 18,500, that of sowers from 719 to 31,500.

And yet the cultivated area today is still only a fraction of the total area of the republic, and the agricultural evolution, the change from grazing to tilling will call for machinery and all labor-saving devices more than ever. More than ever Argentina will offer a vast field with room for all, the most and the best of it for the people who will put progressive thought and care into their contribution to the country's development. It is this thought and this care that the American manufacturer and exporter to Latin America is ever called upon to exercise.

Beautifying the City Streets